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Part One
Pages 1-8

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AN ADDRESS TO CITIZENS

Good Government Convention's Defense of Its Ticket.

SUPPORT OF FUSION NOT FOR SALE

Committee of Fifty Charged with Disregarding Resolutions Under Which It Was Appointed—No Traffic with Politicians.

A committee of the Good Government Convention met yesterday in the City Club and prepared an address to the citizens of New-York, justifying the course of the Good Government Clubs in keeping their county and judicial ticket in the field. W. Harris Roome, James W. Pryor, Preble Tucker, M. D. Rothschild, Boudinot Keith, J. H. Klein, George M. Cassat, and John Brooks Leavitt drafted and revised the address.

The committee points out the distinction between this year's ticket, as supervised by the Committee of Fifty, and last year's ticket, as arranged by the Committee of Seventy.

Arguments for Their Ticket.

The address is divided into five parts, which give successively a succinct account of the incidents which led up to the nomination of the fusion ticket, the refutation of the argument that Tammany cannot be beaten except by a union of bosses, the sincerity and straightforwardness of the excise plank adopted by the Good Government Clubs, the reasons for making the straight-ticket fight at this time, and the chance which the ticket gives to voters who desire to elect non-partisan candidates. It is as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: The Good Government Convention presents the following statement of its reasons for asking the suffrages of the voters in support of a non-partisan ticket, notwithstanding the presence of the fusion ticket in the field:

I.

The Situation Before the Nomination of the Fusion Ticket.

Before the Good Government ticket was nominated our representatives learned from leading citizens in the two political parties that the Republican Party and the State Democracy would not unite against Tammany except upon the basis of a distribution of the spoils to their workers. Unwilling to betray the principles which triumphed in 1894, and with no prospect of any independent action from any other source, this convention put its ticket in the field. As soon as the Committee of Fifty was organized by the Chamber of Commerce this convention postponed further action in the hope that the Committee of Fifty might be able to effect a union upon a non-partisan platform in support of non-political candidates.

The Committee of Fifty, disregarding the resolutions under which it was appointed, bought from the leaders of the Republicans and of the State Democracy by promises of moneyed and moral support, certain desirable judicial nominations. The other places on the ticket they conceded to be party spoils.

Let it be remembered that Mr. Lauterbach openly stated that the 136 appointive officers in the County Clerk's office were to be used for the good of the Republican Party. This means that the Republican candidate, if elected, will act under the orders of an irresponsible party superior. Let it be remembered that the State Democracy demanded the Register's office because of its 35 clerkships. This means the same thing. The fusion ticket is the outcome of the deal to which our assent was expected, because some of our chaldidates were named.

We decline to sanction the bargain. We do not impugn the motives of the eminent and respectable citizens of the sub-committee of five who made the bargain, nor of the Committee of Fifty who ratified it, nor of the Chamber of Commerce, which accepted it. The private character of these gentlemen is above reproach. But we cannot deny the nature of the transactions. So long as the honorable and wealthy men of this city are willing to lend the weight of their names and the power of their resources to such traffic in an attempt to purchase better government from the politicians we shall have corrupt government by whatever party name it may be called. Whenever this class of citizens shall rely upon the people rather than upon their own money and influence, and shall have the courage to appeal directly to the voters, then the overthrow of dishonest politicians will be assured. As it is, these worthy citizens have strengthened the very forces they were marshaled to oppose.

II.

The Choice of Evils Argument.

This argument consists in the plea that you cannot hope to beat Tammany Hall except by subsidizing a machine; that you must hire a boss to fight a boss. This involves the confession that the people are in reality behind the bosses.

This argument was used in 1890 to induce many of us to support the ticket of the People's Municipal League, which was forced upon the reformers of that day by the same influences and the same men who made the fusion ticket. Over 50,000 voters then stayed away from the polls as their answer to that argument. Their votes were not a loss to Tammany Hall. Tammany polled its full vote. You cannot poll the independent vote for a fusion local ticket. If these citizens now have a ticket which they can vote the chance of defeating Tammany Hall is not lessened. If they do not vote that ticket they will not vote at all. On the other hand, the vote thus brought out will swell the vote for the four judicial candidates common to our ticket and the fusion ticket.

Last year the Committee of Seventy imposed upon political organizations its own ticket on a righteous platform, and brought out the independent vote. This year the Committee of Fifty has allowed political organizations to impose upon it their ticket, upon platforms which repudiate that of last year. They will fail to get that vote.

The people of this city cannot close their eyes to the fact that the Committee of Fifty has made an alliance with Platt. They remember that last Winter Platt's machine refused to grant us police reform, defeated all efforts to improve the public schools, derided and repudiated the very principle of civil service reform which Republican representatives had embodied in the Constitution of the State, and, rejecting a simple and effective ballot law, imposed upon you a law framed to disfranchise independent voters and facilitate bribery at the polls.

III.

The Excise Question.

We appeal to the people not only to elect honest candidates upon honest principles, but also to adopt at the polls the outspoken platform of the Good Government Party, which declares for local option and self-government. We believe that this question should be determined by the wishes of the people of this city, and that it should not be used by the political parties as a means of deception and for the sake of political advantage.

IV.

Our Fighting Grounds.

The following are the general principles which guide us in our action:

"Municipal Government should be entirely divorced from party politics." (The Seventy's Platform.)

"Municipal candidates should be chosen solely with reference to their ability and integrity, and pledged to conduct the affairs of this city on a strictly non-partisan basis." (The Seventy's Platform.)

The experience of every city in the United State proves that the root of bad municipal government is to be found in the interference of National party organizations in nominations for municipal offices.

The election of local officers upon National party lines has always been productive of evil not only to this city, but to the National parties themselves.

The politicians will not aid the work of reform directly or indirectly, except upon compulsion and for the purpose of strengthening their machines.

The principal local organizations of the National parties in New-York City are enemies to good city government.

Citizens who sincerely desire permanent nonpartisan municipal government should not lend strength to either of these organizations as now controlled.

When we are confronted on the one hand with the prospect of returning to the degrading domination of Tammany Hall, and on the other of fastening upon our city, in the guise of reform, the equally tyrannical grip of the Republican machine, we must fight for ourselves.

In such a situation, the true solution is to seek a union of citizens, not a union of political organizations.

Every political machine, be it Republican or Democratic, is a standing menace to good government.

The cause of permanent good municipal govern-

Continued on Page 2.

WHY BAVARIA REFUSED PARDON

Louis Stern Said to be the Victim of an Unkind Feeling Toward This Country Dating Back Many Years.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—In the course of inquiries provoked by allusions in the Munich newspapers to the real reasons why the Bavarian Government ignored the diplomatic influence of the United States in behalf of Mr. Louis Stern of New-York, the revocation of whose sentence of fine and imprisonment for insulting Baron von Thuengen, the Deputy Commissioner of the Spa at Kissingen, was sought, the representative of The United Press found that the difficulty was traceable to the period when Mr. Bancroft was United States Minister to Prussia, and was at the same time accredited to the Bavarian and Wurtemberg courts, respectively at Munich and Stuttgart.

When the German Empire was formed, in 1871, Mr. Bancroft received new credentials to the Emperor of Germany, and when he was recalled duly presented his letters of recall to the Emperor. At that time Mr. Bancroft reminded the State Department at Washington that his letters of appointment to the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg were still in force, and asked permission to present to them also formal letters of recall. The State Department deemed this ceremony needless, and so informed Mr. Bancroft. Upon the receipt of this notification Mr. Bancroft communicated with the courts at Munich and Stuttgart, informing them why he was obliged to omit the customary diplomatic courtesy.

The Bavarian Court has ever been a stickler for etiquette, and has always remembered the slight put upon it on that occasion. The United States Embassy here continues to be officially ignorant of the decision in Stern's case. It is rumored here that the Secretary of State at Washington asked the German Ambassador there to use his influence in behalf of Stern, and met with a positive refusal.

Mr. Stern Remains Silent.

At the home of Louis Stern, 993 Fifth Avenue, it was said last night that he was not yet ready to make a statement about his trouble with the Bavarian authorities. Whether he intended to make a statement at any time could not be learned. Mrs. Stern had instructed his servants that he wished to see no reporters.

A POLITICO-RELIGIOUS ALLIANCE

The Mormon Church Combines with the Republican Party to Defeat the Utah Democracy.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 13.—The political harangues delivered by President Joseph F. Smith and George Q. Cannon of the Mormon Church at a secret meeting of the priesthood last Monday have caused great excitement among the Utah politicians.

The harangues were directed particularly against Moses Thatcher and B. H. Roberts, candidates on the Democratic ticket for Senator and Congressman, and the inference is drawn that the Church will throw its influence in favor of the Republican Party.

It is believed by the Democratic leaders that all of the power which Cannon and Smith can exert through the Mormon Church will be used against Democratic candidates.

The remarks made by President Smith were to the effect that numerous men high in the councils of the Church, and particularly Thatcher and Roberts, had seen fit to accept nominations for political offices without first taking counsel with the President of the Church. The procedure he characterized as contrary to the rules of the Church, subversive of good discipline, and might tend to the detriment of the Church.

George Q. Cannon indorsed Mr. Smith's remarks.

The words of the Church authorities are taken as a command that those who have gone into politics without the advice and consent of the Church must retire from that field.

This declaration is viewed with great alarm by Gentiles and the progressive young Mormons, who fear a return to the old conditions which prevailed when the Mormon church authorities ruled with a rod of iron. Strong and bitter anti-Statehood talk is being indulged in by those who hitherto have favored Statehood the most strongly.

Judge Powers, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has called a meeting of the committee for Monday, with the avowed purpose of proposing that the Democratic Party be dissolved and that an anti-Statehood party be formed.

Powers is strongly supported by the Gentile Republicans and the progressive element of the Mormons irrespective of party.

It is believed that a fight is on with the Church, and if the latter shall not recede absolutely from the position, the anti-Statehood movement will be at once commenced.

In a speech last night, J. I. Rawlins, nominee for the Senate and Delegate in Congress, who secured the passage of the Statehood bill, criticised the action of the Church authorities, and expressed the belief that the people would not countenance such interference.

FARMERS HOLDING THEIR WHEAT

A Combination in the Northwest Formed to Raise Prices—Small Receipts at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 13.—It is reported throughout the Northwest that the wheat growers have formed an organization for the purpose of advancing the price of wheat so that it will pay them to take the grain to market.

An anonymous circular was scattered broadcast over the Northwest some weeks ago, calling upon the farmers to hold their wheat, as the capitalists of the country were manipulating the price in order to make fortunes for themselves. Receipts have fallen off greatly in the last ten days throughout the entire wheat region. The farmers say they will let the grain lie in store on their farms before they will sell it for less than 75 cents.

If a large amount had not been taken in here soon after the harvest was begun, not a bushel could be sent away until there should be a change in the situation.

Wheat is now almost as low as it ever has been. It is alleged that the dealers will not offer what the wheat is really worth. The farmers profess to have positive information that the price will advance from 25 to 50 per cent. inside of a few months.

The receipts of all kinds of coarse grain were never so large as now.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION IN POLITICS

Opposes the Candidacy of ex-Inspector Williams and of Herman Sulzer.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday, the delegates proposed that the candidacy of Alexander S. Williams for the Senate, and of Herman Sulzer for the Assembly should be denounced on the ground that they were both enemies of labor.

Immediately after, another delegate proposed the indorsement of Richard Van Horn as candidate for the Assembly in the Fifteenth Assembly District. Mr. Van Horn is a printer, and Delegate Harris suggested that Typographical Union No. 6 be asked whether it indorses him.

Delegate Lloyd objected to the Central Labor Union indorsing any one for political office, "because," he argued, "if we do, fifty people will come next Sunday with candidates to be indorsed."

"A man's being in the labor movement doesn't necessarily cut any ice," remarked Delegate Elfort.

There was more discussion, and then the motion to ask Typographical Union No. 6 about Van Horn was passed.

Chairman Hoadly decided that Delegate McGill of the plasterers, who refused to lift his hand when taking the pledge of allegiance to the union, would not have to do so. McGill then took the pledge with his hands in his trousers pockets.

ITS TICKET NOT PLACED

State Democracy's Nominees Not on the Sample Ballot.

MAY COST THE PARTY MANY VOTES

Action to be Taken to Have the Matter Remedied and a Column Added with State and Fusion Names.

Democrats at the headquarters of the State Committee, at 27 Madison Avenue, were discussing the make-up of the official ballot yesterday with some apprehension. The question was raised whether the fusion ticket in this city would appear on the blanket ballot in any except the straight Republican column, under the names of Republican State candidates.

If it were in that column only, the State Democracy being a party to the fusion, then the Democratic State ticket would be likely to suffer the loss of State Democracy votes.

In the sample ballots sent out by Secretary of State Palmer Saturday, there is no column headed by the rooster—the emblem of the State Democracy.

Ex-Controller Frank Campbell of Bath, Norton Chase of Albany, candidate for Attorney General, and Executive Chairman Mason, were among those who were interested. Chairman Hinkley was at Poughkeepsie. Mr. Mason had some communication with him by telephone as to the ballot, and Mr. Hinkley said he would be in the city to-day and would investigate.

It was felt that it was of considerable importance that the State Democracy have a complete ballot containing the names of the State candidates over the fusion candidates.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe of the State Democracy said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night that the State Democracy would have a complete ticket on the ballot, including State and local fusion candidates. This would appear under the party emblem—the rooster.

"The fusion ticket will appear in three of the columns," said Col. Monroe, "in the straight Republican, in the State Democracy, and in the Democratic Reform Party columns.

"The State Democracy indorsed the ticket nominated at Syracuse, and as we interpret the law we are entitled to a column under our emblem on the ballot. We have investigated the question carefully. It has been considered by our Law Committee, and it is our belief that, under a decision of Judge Barrett delivered last year, we are entitled to have our column and emblem on the ballot.

"The fusion ticket will also appear under the emblem of the Democratic Party Reform organization, which nominated the same ticket as the one nominated at Syracuse, because members of that party in this city have nominated the fusion ticket by petition.

"Accordingly, the State Democratic nominees will appear three times on the ballot—the regular, the State Democracy, and the Democratic Reform ticket."

As stated, the blanket ballot sample sent out by Secretary of State Palmer contains no column headed by the State Democracy's rooster.

The sample contains eight columns. They are in this order: Republican, Democratic, Democratic Reform, Prohibition, Socialist-Labor, and People's tickets.

One column is blank, and in the space where the others have the party emblems it is labeled, "Independent nominations." The eighth column has no emblem, but contains the captions for all the offices to be filled, with blank spaces instead of names. Over this is printed: "The voter may write in the column below, under the title of the office, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote."

If the State Democracy is to have its own list of candidates under the party emblem, the ballot must be enlarged from the size and form sent out as a sample to make room for a column under the rooster.

FOUR OF THE SIX WERE DROWNED

A Ferryman's Boat Capsizes in the Patapsco River, and All but Two of the Occupants Are Lost.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13.—A ferryman's yawlboat, in which six persons were crossing the eastern branch of the Patapsco River to-day, was capsized and four of its occupants were drowned. The dead are:

HUSTER, JAMES.
REYNOLDS, WILLIAM.
STEINER, HARRY.
VOLKMAN, FREDERICK.

All except Steiner were married.

The party left Ferry Bar to row across to Meter's resort, in Anne Arundel County. A stiff breeze was blowing, and a heavy swell was running. No one seems to know what caused the little craft to overturn, unless it was because one of the passengers stood up and caused it to dip. The accident was witnessed by hundreds of people, who lined either side of Spring Gardens, and several boats immediately put off to the rescue. One of the unfortunates was found clinging to the overturned boat, and another had managed to keep himself afloat by the aid of an oar. The four others had sunk. The bodies were recovered.

WANTED TO SHAVE CAPT. THOMPSON

Barber Berg Had No Respect for the Police and Kept His Shop Open.

Capt. Walter L. Thompson of the Oak Street Police Station was out looking for violations of the Sunday law yesterday, and, as he passed Albert Berg's barber's shop, at 121 Park Row, shortly after 1 o'clock, he saw the place was open. Berg was counting up his checks, while his barbers were shaving two customers. Two others were awaiting their turn.

"I thought you had to close up at 1 o'clock," said the innocent-looking Captain to Berg.

"Oh, no," answered Berg; "we shafe 'em as long as dey geep gomin' in." Then, noticing that the Captain needed a shave, he said, "You're next."

"Don't the police make you close up at 1?" asked the Captain.

"Der bolice? Vot I care for der bolice?" said Berg.

"I'll show you what you care for the police," said the Captain, as he seized Berg by the collar and started him toward the station house.

Berg explained later that he did not know the Captain, but he was locked up as a violator of the Sunday laws.

The Docking of the Texas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Commodore Hichborn, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repair, does not attach any importance to the suggestion that the battleship Texas cannot be docked at the Norfolk Navy Yard. "The Texas," he said to-day, "does not draw more than twenty-four feet, and she doubtless can be lightened up to twenty-three. The Norfolk dock will take anything up to twenty-five feet. We had the Minneapolis in there, and there was no trouble about the operation."

Bit Off His Benefactor's Lip.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 18.—John E. Forrest, an electrician, living at 32 Newark Street, yesterday met an old friend named William Batcheller, who said he was out of work and had no home.

Forrest took his friend home with him. The men quarreled this morning and a fight ensued, in which Batcheller bit off a part of Forrest's under lip. Batcheller escaped. Forrest was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, but subsequently went home.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN TOWN

He Took Luncheon with Dr. Bryant, and Then the Oneida Steamed Down to the Lower Bay and Anchored.

E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, with President Cleveland and Private Secretary Thurber on board, dropped anchor at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon on her way to Washington from Gray Gables. She passed City Island shortly before noon.

As soon as the boat could be lowered from the yacht President Cleveland went ashore and drove away in a carriage that had been telegraphed for. Messrs. Benedict and Thurber did not go ashore, and Mr. Benedict, while expressing ignorance as to the President's movements during the day, said that, weather permitting, the Oneida would keep up steam and make for Washington last night.

The President drove to 54 West Thirty-sixth Street, the house of Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, and took luncheon there. He did not come out of the house until 3 o'clock, when he drove back to the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, and the yacht's dinghy came out and took him on board.

The Oneida at 3:45 o'clock weighed anchor and steamed slowly down the East River on her way to Washington. Officers on the revenue cutter Chandler sighted her shortly after 4 o'clock. She was then south of Governors Island, and heading seaward. Later she was reported at anchor in the lower bay.

THREE WERE INSTANTLY KILLED

And Nine Were Seriously Injured by a Fatal Trolley Car Accident on a Pennsylvania Road.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 13.—Three persons were killed outright and nine others injured by a runaway trolley car on the West End electric line, jumping the track and going over an embankment at 6:20 o'clock to-night. The killed are:

HEISEL, FREDERICK, glassworker, Carnegie, Penn.
ROTHMAN, GEORGE, furniture dealer, Carnegie, Penn.
Unknown woman, about thirty years old.

The injured are:

FOLEY, Mrs. MICHAEL, Pittsburg; bad scalp wound and internal injuries; may die.
FOLEY, MICHAEL, Pittsburg; bad scalp wound.
FOLEY, JAMES, aged seven, son of Michael; slightly injured.
FOLEY, KATIE, young child; slightly bruised.
LEACH, Mrs., Pittsburg; slight injuries.
McGUIRE, Conductor ALBERT, aged thirty-five, Pittsburg; scalp wound and internal injuries.
PHILLIP, Prof. Alexander, Crafton; right knee lacerated and may have to be amputated.
STILTS, HENRY, aged seventeen, Pittsburg; leg broken.
WADDLE, FRED, motorman, aged thirty, Pittsburg; shoulder dislocated.

The car wrecked was No. 56, on the Carnegie branch of the West End electric line, and left Carnegie at 6:04 o'clock.

Just before the city limit is reached there is a sharp curve and hill along the track for about a quater of a mile. When the car reached this point, the brake rod broke and the motorman lost control. The car dashed down the hill until it reached McCartney Street, where there is a sharp curve. Here it jumped the track, and turned completely over, landing in a ravine alongside the road. The car was broken into splinters, and the three persons killed were horribly mangled. Just before the car jumped the track Conductor McGuire yelled at the passengers to all fall down to the bottom of the car. Before they obeyed the order, Mrs. Foley dropped her young daughter, Katie, out of a car window, and probably saved the child's life.

As soon as he could extricate himself from the wreck Conductor McGuire, who was badly injured himself, rushed to the houses of several residents in the vicinity and secured several axes and assistance. As soon as possible the city ambulances were called, and all care possible was rendered the injured passengers. There were sixteen passengers on the car when it left Carnegie, a suburb of this city. Two got off just before the hill where the accident occurred was reached, and three boys jumped before the car leaped the track, and were, perhaps, not injured.

BLOW ON THE HEAD KILLED HIM

Pieck Found Unconscious in His Hall—Hospital Doctor Thinks that He Was Sandbagged.

Otto Pieck, fifty-two years old, a clerk in a pottery store, who lived with his wife, son, sister, and nephew at the house of a Mrs. Stander, over the saloon at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was taken to Manhattan Hospital last night, and died of concussion of the brain a few minutes after entering. Pieck was out Sunday night with a fellow-clerk, who says they parted at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 10:30 o'clock.

Pieck's sister says that shortly before midnight she heard the doorbell ring, and, going down, found a man at the door. He asked her if he could get into the saloon, and when she told him he could not, he walked rapidly to the corner, where he began to run.

The young woman, as she went up stairs again, found her brother lying unconscious at the foot of the stairs. Pieck was carried up to his room, where he remained unconscious most of the time, and raving about his business. He grew worse, and was taken to Manhattan Hospital.

His family reported the case to the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and said they thought Pieck had been assaulted. Dr. Wittson of Manhattan Hospital said last night that from all appearances the man had died from the effects of a blow on the head, probably from a sandbag.

THE INDIANA DID NOT SAIL

She Cannot Reach Boston Now Before To-morrow Afternoon.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Oct. 13.—The battleship Indiana did not go to sea this afternoon, as was expected, but at 10 o'clock to-night was still anchored at The Brown, an anchorage a few miles above here. Since early yesterday morning a northeast gale had been blowing along the coast. This wind kicks up an ugly sea along the North Atlantic seaboard, and, as the Indiana, like all battleships, is likely to prove a wet sea boat in heavy weather, it is probable the comfort of those on board was consulted, and it was decided to remain within the capes until the gale broke.

As the Indiana did not start for Boston this afternoon, as was planned, she cannot reach there now if she starts out to-night or early to-morrow before late Tuesday forenoon, instead of early Tuesday morning, as was expected. The weather is clearing to-night, and the wind moderating.

Revenue Cutter Perry at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The United States revenue cutter Comodore Perry reached this port to-day. The Captain reports that she has cruised 11,000 miles during the season. The Perry overhauled and searched twenty sealers, but, finding nothing contraband, made no seizures. The officers say the Aleutian volcanoes are again in active eruption.

Princess Keknatoff's Condition.

Drs. Fitch and Wildman made an examination yesterday as to the sanity of the Russian Princess Vera Keknatoff, and sent the papers in the case to the City Court.

Premier Brand California Wines.
Superior to finest imported. Absolute purity guaranteed. Sold everywhere. Pacific Coast Wine Co., (Growers,) 849 Broadway and 1,496 3d Av.—Adv.

DEATH OF FRANKLIN L. POPE

Killed at His Home by an Electric Shock of 3,000 Volts.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS CELLAR

A Famous Electrician Known as an Expert All Over the World—Had Lived for a Year in Great Barrington, Mass.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—Franklin Leonard Pope, the famous electrician, a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., for twenty-five years, was killed accidentally to-day by electricity at his home in this place, where he had lived for the last year.

Mr. Pope's death was instantaneous. It was caused by a shock of 3,000 volts received in the cellar of his house this evening.

He was manager of the Great Barrington Electric Light Company, the principal buildings of which are situated at Housatonic, five miles north of here. To facilitate the operations of the plant he had placed in his cellar a large and powerful converter. When the power was turned on this evening he visited the cellar to adjust the bearings. His family, up stairs, heard a heavy fall, and upon investigation found Mr. Pope dead on the floor. Doctors say death was instantaneous.

Mr. Pope was born in Great Barrington in 1840. He was among the earliest practicing electrical engineers in the country. At the time of the draft riots in New-York City, in 1862, while in the engineer's office of the American Telegraph Company, he personally joined together the fragments of demolished telegraph lines between New-York and Boston. He explored the Stickeen country of British Columbia, and Alaska, in 1865, surveying a route for the Collins overland telegraph, which subsequently was partially built and abandoned.

Mr. Pope made many important inventions in the fields of the printing telegraph, and electric block railroad signals. He was one of the earliest patent solicitors to make electrical inventions a specialty, and for several years held the office of patent attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was a prominent author, writer, and historian in electrical matters. He had been retained for the last few years as expert in some of the most important patent suits brought before the various United States Courts.

He was elected, in 1886, President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he was a charter member, succeeding to the office the late Dr. Norvin Green. The reconstruction of the Great Barrington electric plant was one of his recent undertakings, and the work embodied many interesting features, which were described in an engineering paper read at the June meeting of the Institute, at Niagara Falls.

Mr. Pope leaves a wife and three children—two daughters and a son. His brother, Ralph W. Pope, is Secretary of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and Henry W. Pope, another brother, is with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New-York City. The funeral and interment will be at Great Barrington.

FOUR MEN BURNED IN PRAIRIE FIRE

Conflagration in Agricultural Districts Near Winnipeg—Canadian Pacific Railroad Property Destroyed.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 13.—A fearful prairie fire swept over the agricultural districts in the near vicinity of Winnipeg last night, doing great damage, barns, haystacks, and buildings being destroyed. It is feared there have been numerous fatalities, but only four are as yet reported.

Thomas Honan, section foreman, and Edward Lucan, his assistant, turned out to save the Canadian Pacific Railroad station at Elm Creek. The flames came on them with a rush, and both men were cremated.

At St. Vital Edward and John St. Germain, sons of a prominent farmer of the district, went out to save their father's haystacks. The flames surrounded them, cutting off escape, and they also were burned to death.

A LIQUOR CONSTABLE KILLED

Four Negroes Arrested for the Crime in Danger of Lynching.

GREENWOOD, S. C., Oct. 13.—J. J. Moseley, a liquor constable, was shot in the back of the head and instantly killed here this morning. He had just seized some liquor coming in on a late train. He was accompanied by a Trial Justice's Constable, and had a warrant. While storing the whisky in the station a negro seized a jug and ran. Moseley fired two shots at him, and just then was shot dead from behind.

Four negroes have been arrested and are guarded in the guardhouse. There are threats of lynching, and the local militia has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to respond to the orders of the Mayor. It is believed that there was a conspiracy to assassinate the Constable, but so far there is no substantial evidence against any one.

NEW OCEAN SHOALS DISCOVERED

Dangerous Places for Navigation Just Made Known to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Naval Hydrographic Office has received a report from Capt. Kaad of the brigantine Rotumah, announcing the discovery of shoals a short distance north of the Fiji Islands, extending for several miles, the bed of the ocean being visible, though soundings showed a depth of ten fathoms. The discovery was accidentally made, the sea being calm at the time and the water remarkably clear.

The British warship Goldfinch, which is making extensive surveys in the South Pacific, between Australia and Hawaii, presumably securing data for submarine cable construction, has also recently reported shoals near New-Caledonia and New-Hebrides, barely two fathoms below the surface.

CAUSED BY AN ELECTRIC WIRE

A Small Fire in Gen. Louis Fitzgerald's House.

A defective electric wire caused a one-hundred-dollar fire in the cellar of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald's house, at 258 Lexington Avenue, yesterday morning.

A policeman saw smoke coming out of the cellar, and after notifying the General's son, sent in an alarm. The fire was found to be in the cellar, near the coalbin. It was quickly extinguished without damaging anything except the cellar ceiling and the coalbin.

Gen. Fitzgerald and his family are at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson.

Assignments of New-Jersey Priests.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 13.—Bishop McFaul has announced the following transfers of clergymen in the Trenton Diocese: The Rev. Bernard J. Mulligan of the Sacred Heart Church at New-Brunswick to the pastorate of the Immaculate Conception Church, Camden, made vacant by Dean Fitzsimmon's death; the Rev. James F. Devine of Woodbridge, Middlesex County, to succeed Father Mulligan at New-Brunswick; the Rev. Joseph F. Flanagan of Jamesburg to succeed Father Devine at Woodbridge; the Rev. Joseph A. Rigney of the Sacred Heart Church of this city to succeed Father Flanagan at Jamesburg.

MINISTER JENNER'S BAD POLICY

England's Commercial Relations with Colombia in Grave Danger by Reason of His Acts.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BOGOTA, Oct. 13.—Minister Jenner's incorrect proceedings are explainable by his former extravagant conduct, which brought on him serious personal conflicts, resulting once in his face being slapped in a public street, and obliging him to maintain himself aloof from Colombian and foreign society.

His systematic hostility to the Government and the country contrasts with the policy of his respected predecessors. His unjust proceedings toward the Government have biased the people against Jenner, who is now publicly surnamed "Ministro de Punchard."

The former pleasant friendly commercial relations between England and Colombia have been seriously imperiled by the actions of Jenner. The present feeling of Colombian commercial men is unanimous for seeking new markets and suspending definitely all English relations.

NEW CHILEAN MINISTER NAMED

Casanova Will Cross the Andes to Consecrate the Archbishop, Castellanos, in the Argentine Republic.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 13.—Osvaldo Renjifo has been appointed Chilean Minister here in place of Guerrero, who has resigned.

The Chilean Archbishop, Casanova, and his suite will cross the Andes to consecrate the Argentine Archbishop, Castellanos.

DOG FOUND ESCAPED CONVICT

Tarrytown Police Pet Mastiff Met Decker Walking Down the Railroad Track from Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Frederick W. Decker, who escaped from Sing Sing Prison last evening, was returned to his cell at 8 o'clock this morning. Albert Delaney of the Tarrytown police will get the $50 reward, but the real captor of the convict is a mastiff that belongs to Sergt. Listmann of Tarrytown, and is the pet and pride of the department.

Delaney and the dog were in Cortlandt Street, Tarrytown, at 2 o'clock this morning, on the lookout for the convict, who was expected to come down the tracks. Suddenly the animal ran up the tracks, and soon Delaney heard a man talking to him and trying to quiet him. The policeman went to where the dog was, and found a hatless man, who wore a black cutaway coat and light trousers. The man said his name was Clark, that he lived in Yonkers, and that he had been carried past and was walking back.

Delaney and the dog escorted him to an electric light, and there the policeman saw the tell-tale mole on his nose and the initials "F. D." on his wrist. Keeper George Meserole of Sing Sing soon arrived and completed the identification.

When Decker was returned to the prison, he learned that his little excursion had cost him the commutation he had earned for good behavior, and also the easy job he had in the Warden's house. He will have about a year and a month yet to serve on his sentence.

MURDER OF COREA'S QUEEN

The King a Prisoner, and His Father Proclaimed Dictator—A Cabinet of Pro-Japanese Elements.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Paris edition of The New-York Herald has a dispatch from Seoul, the capital of Corea, confirming the reports that the Queen was murdered while the Japanese troops were at the palace gates.

There is nothing to show, the dispatch adds, that the Japanese Minister was aware of the plot. The King is now a prisoner, and his father, the Tai-Won-Tun, the leader of the reactionary element, has been proclaimed Dictator.

The new Cabinet will be made up of pro-Japanese elements. The Queen's officials have fled. A Japanese named Soshi has been arrested for the murder of the Queen.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN TROLLEY VICTIM

James Kennelty, Who Was Injured Sept. 26, Died in Hospital.

James Kennelty, seventy years old, of 141 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over by a Fifth Avenue trolley car at Adams and Nassau Streets, Brooklyn, the morning of Sept. 26. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where he died Friday night.

The hospital authorities notified the Coroner at the time, but failed to notify the police until late yesterday afternoon.

Has Brooklyn Tried This Fender?

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 13.—While Alice Lawson, four years old, of 335 Barrow Street, was crossing Newark Avenue this afternoon, she was struck by Trolley Car No. 7, but was caught in the fender, and escaped with only a few bruises.

NO SHELLFISH FOR BROOKHAVENITES

The Law Has Taken Away One of Their Means of Livelihood.

STONY BROOK, L. I., Oct. 13.—The residents of Smithtown have been allowed for nearly 200 years to catch shellfish on the west side of Stony Brook Harbor. Many families support themselves in that way.

The authorities of Smithtown recently issued an order refusing to permit the people of Brookhaven to continue catching shellfish on the west side of the harbor. The shellfishers will either have to move into Smithtown or find some other means of earning a living.

Authorities on the subject say that the order is sustained by law, and that there is no redress for the Brookhaven people.

Son, 30, Beat Father, 64.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 13.—Robert Murdock, sixty-four years old, of 534 Garden Street, was found unconscious in Church Square Park early this morning. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he revived.

He said his thirty-year-old son, James, met him as he was going to work and demanded money of him. When he refused, his son knocked him down and kicked him in the head. Young Murdock has not been arrested.

Husband Has Her Missing Boy.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Frank Sweet, who reported to the police that her four-year-old son, Frank, had been missing since Friday, learned to-day that he is with his father, from whom she is separated, and that they are in Albany, where the father is visiting his father and sister.

PULPIT TEACHINGS CROSS

Sunday Selling of Liquor Brings Out Contrary Views.

DR. NEWTON PLEADS FOR LIBERALITY

A Law Permitting Opening Part of the Day Might Be Permanently Enforced.

THE REV. MYERS ON THE OTHER SIDE

To Allow Saloons to be Open Sunday, He Says, Is Giving Preference to Hell.

In dealing with the excise question from the pulpit yesterday, the Rev. R. Heber Newton of All Souls' Church stood alone in advocating the modification of the excise law and a more liberal Sunday.

Mr. Newton characterized insisting on the permanency of existing laws as a mistake. Total closing of saloons on Sunday had never been accomplished in any great city, he said. A law that would allow saloons to be open a part of Sunday might be enforced, thus lessening the evil of intemperance and paying due respect to the Sabbath. All sane attempts to regulate the Sunday liquor traffic prohibited the sale of ardent spirits and allowed the sale of beer and light wines. Total suppression throughout Sunday was not achieved, even by the present Police Board.

The attempt to enforce the present law, Mr. Newton prophesied, would fail. The law would break down in the future, he said, as it had in the past; side doors would be opened when front doors were closed.

"A true reverence for Sunday," Mr. Newton concluded, "will admit of freedom in things innocent; a true temperance will permit of liberty in beverages not practically intoxicating."

Taking opposite ground from Mr. Newton, the Rev. Cortland Myers, in Brooklyn, declared that to allow saloons to be open on Sunday was giving preference to hell. He prayed God might educate public sentiment up to Sunday closing.

The Rev. F. C. Iglehart declared that the insolent agitation of the excise question by saloon men and some classes of Germans was daily increasing the number of friends of the Sabbath.

The Rev. C. H. Mead, at a meeting of the American Temperance Union, prayed for more men like Police Commissioner Roosevelt.

"If the liquor traffic gets Sunday, it gets all," he said.

PLEADS FOR MORE LIBERAL LAW.

Rev. R. Heber Newton Says Even Roosevelt Fails to Close All the Saloons.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton took as the subject of his sermon in All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday, "The Sunday Saloon."

"New-York has been treated this Summer," he said, "to a wholly novel performance. Law has actually been enforced, without fear and without favor. The existing legislation concerning the Sunday saloon has for the first time been seriously and systematically put into operation. Father Knickerbocker may well rub his eyes and ask himself whether this be the happy island whereon law had lapsed into innocuous desuetude.

"There can be among right-minded men but one opinion touching the course of our Police Commissioners. They have done their duty. They have given an object lesson upon government that is of immense value. A dead letter upon the statute books of the city has been breathed upon and made to live. It is thereby seen that true government is, after all, more a question of men than of laws; that with dummies in office no laws are worth anything; that with rogues in these offices any laws are good enough for blackmail; that

be suffocated on the one day in which it draws fresh breath. Neither is there any issue as to the determination to lessen intemperance in our midst. On this point, too, we are all one. Whatever policy is best calculated to promote sobriety that is the policy which the churches must support. Only we must be sure that we do not let zeal drive us into paths which will circle round, and land us back into the swamps of intemperance again. In legislation we are to seek the practical.

"Nor yet, again, is there any issue as to the civil character of the saloon as it now exists in our city. Decent saloon keepers there are, and decent saloons; men who make the best of a bad business; poor men's clubs, to which families resort and are not beguiled into drunkenness. But these are the rare exceptions. The mass of our 10,000 saloons are simply rooms for the stand-up bar, where ardent spirits are drunk by men alone apart from their families, without any real social life, with no music and no papers, and where drunkards are manufactured by wholesale.

"These saloons form a combination of forces which have kept Tammany in power for years, and which corrupt our City Government. The editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette has declared: 'An agreement was then made between the leaders of Tammany Hall and the liquor dealers, according to which the monthly blackmail paid to the police should be discontinued in return for political support. This agreement was carried out.'

"This pernicious alliance of the saloon and Tammany Hall must be broken, as Mr. Roosevelt has shown the way to break it, by impartially enforcing the law. The saloon must be converted.

Insist on a Dangerous Policy.

"On all these points it ought not to be needful to say anything. It would not be needful were it not that pure-minded and warm-hearted Christian men insist on a policy which seems to not a few ministers and church members dangerous alike to our Sunday and to temperance. The Christian Endeavor Council which has just closed in Brooklyn called for the permanency of the existing laws. Christian Churches in council assembled make this demand and refuse to consider the question of modifying these laws. It seems to me that such a course is a serious mistake. Some of the reasons for this judgment I give you to-day.

"First—Such a total closing of saloons through the whole Sunday has never been permanently achieved in any large city of Western Christendom. London has the reputation of being the most stringent in its Sabbath observance of all the cities of Europe, but in London the saloons are open during the afternoon and evening.

"Second—Heretofore, in all attempts to regulate the liquor traffic on Sunday our community, in common with other communities, has been content with a partial enforcement of Sunday closing. Closing the saloons during the morning, they have been left open under proper restrictions during the latter portion of the day. This has been the cause practically pursued in New-York through all the time which I can recall, whatever may have been the laws upon the statute books. This presents a possibility of enforcement permanently, and, to that extent, lessens the evil of intemperance and pays due regard to Sunday.

"Third—All sane attempts to regulate the liquor traffic on Sunday in great towns and cities seek to distinguish between the drinks which are offered, prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits and allowing the sale of beers and light wines. The present laws in New-York make no such distinction, and thus confront us with the gigantic task of a total suppression of the liquor traffic on Sunday.

"Fourth—Such a total suppression through the whole Sunday is not now achieved, even on Mr. Roosevelt's own testimony. He claims that 90 per cent. of the saloons are closed. Those who live in the regions principally occupied by saloons would allow a much less percentage than this. Even our present police force can be hoodwinked. Even our lynx-eyed Police Commissioners may not be able to see all that the people see.

"Fifth—Granting the most complete success to the present heroic attempt, it would remain to be seen whether it can be carried out permanently.

Praise for Mr. Roosevelt.

"If we can secure a lease of life on Mr. Roosevelt for a generation, and bind him to continue in office, the experiment might be worth trying. We have never had any one before who achieved what he has done. We are not likely to find a successor to him. But even with Mr. Roosevelt spared by Providence, and devoting himself to this task for a generation, the real question would be whether what we see now is anything more than a magnificent spirit of reform zeal, or whether it is the systematic settled will of the people. Does any one believe that such a settled, insistent will has been educated in this city? And yet without it, what law will be fit for such a herculean task?

"The law cannot be enforced beyond the point where the conscience and the will of a community finally uphold it. Law is not the driving wheel of reform; it is the ratchet wheel. It holds the gains made by the public sense of the community. Unless we are sure that the sense of the community will permanently sustain such an entire closing of saloons on Sunday, the law cannot be permanently enforced.

"The temperance aspect of the question is in reality nothing less than the old Prohibition doctrine applied to one day out of the seven. Nothing is more clear to him who has studied the facts of the case than that prohibition never has succeeded in our great cities. Prohibition on one day out of seven will share the fate of prohibition through the seven days. If this is the case, often the attempt to enforce prohibition on Sundays will result as other attempts to enforce prohibition on the other six days of the week have resulted.

"The law will break down in the future as it has broken down in the past. On the surface of society the law will apparently be maintained, but below the surface the old evils will flow on. Private clubs will take the place of the saloons. The side doors will be opened when the front doors are closed. All manner of devices to evade the law will obtain. The results will be morally worse than from the attempts to enforce a practical restriction of the Sunday traffic. We shall have the old demoralization of the community through the failure to enforce the laws upon the statute books. We shall have worse liquors, sold under worse conditions, resulting in worse drunkenness.

Attempt to Reform May Break Down.

"Further than this, we shall have the breakdown of the present promising attempt to reform our municipality. As the first result of this honest effort we have the indescribable muddle of to-day, with the serious prospect of Tammany regaining a portion of its power and much of its prestige in the city. The persistent attempt to enforce existing laws without modification and without discrimination as between ardent spirits and beer, and without consideration of the hours, &c., will infallibly throw back the city into the control of Tammany Hall.

"I have spoken on this subject from the standpoint of practical prudence. But in truth there are deep principles underlying the grounds which I have taken. These principles are concerning Sunday, that which was enunciated by the Master, that 'the Sabbath is made for man, and not man for the Sabbath,' and, concerning temperance, the great word of the apostle, 'use the word, not abusing it.' A true reverence for Sunday will admit of freedom in things innocent; a true temperance will permit of liberty in beverages not practically intoxicating.

"Florence saw a magnificent spurt of heroic zeal when, at the call of Savonarola, the children of the city went from house to house collecting jewelry, playing cards, and other articles of frivolity and heaped them upon a great bonfire in the Piazza del Signoria. It was magnificent, but it was not war. The collapse of Savonarola followed soon after, and with his collapse the city reverted into the hands of the bosses."

EXCISE THE ONE QUESTION.

May God Educate Sentiment for Closed Saloons Sunday, Mr. Myers Says.

The Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, as a prelude to his sermon last evening, paid his respects to the "Tammany Tiger and the Saloon."

"Your newspapers were filled and your public buildings were filled with the same sound last week regarding the Tammany Tiger," he said. "The Tammany Tiger stands for bad government in Brooklyn as well as in New-York. We have heard much about the beast, but little about his keeper. You can be sure it needs constant watching; that if the beast has its throat cut in New-York or Brooklyn, that which has been its keeper will rise up and produce another. If you have the same cause you will have the same result, and the cause comes from one single element in our society—the saloon!

"The saloon is the Tammany Tiger's keeper, and as long as you have the saloon you will have the tiger. I am becoming indignant and impatient at the large amount of wind blown out of human bellows about that 'secondary issue.' The one issue that surrounds and circumvents all other issues is the excise question. I put the question to every young man, to every voter, to every woman. There can be only one issue until that is put out of the way.

Must Fight the Greatest Enemy.

"I stand upon the proposition that if there is a superior enemy and I have courage, I am not going to run and call myself a hero. No man has any right to stand before a secondary issue and let the rest go.

"Another political machine will rise up, and it will be just as devilish as any other. Out of those institutions and about those centres of infamy and crime revolve all the wire pulling and the ticket selling, and every sane man knows it, every honest man admits it, and every heroic man fights against it.

"What shall we do? I don't know just what, only this: Be true to your conviction and stand by it. Don't shoot at the tents—shoot at the men.

"The Democratic platform means that we shall have open saloons and free rum on God's day, and every hour of the day. The Republican platform means almost anything, and I know of nothing we can do but simply force the legislators who go to Albany to make the platform mean what it stands for. If the sentiment of the city would, it could make them mean what it says. Men and politicians to-day are inclined to give more favors to this diabolical element than to any other.

"Why that scoundrel in our society should have the privilege of making thousands of dollars every Sunday by filling Blackwell's Island and ruining lives and sanding humanity down is more than I can understand. Why should hell have the preference? They say public sentiment is not up to the point of closing the saloons on the Sabbath. Then God educate it to that height of morality that during God's day hell shall not have the preference!

"It is said there are hundreds and thousands of respectable saloon keepers in Brooklyn who are good citizens. I brand that as a lie. I challenge any one to produce one. I would give my last dollar to see that curiosity. If it is so, then the law of God has no place here. If saloon keepers are respectable, then I am not. I must stand at the opposite pole from that worthless burden on our society. Then let us not be afraid of the other. When you kill that mother tiger, you kill all of its political cubs."

THE FUSION PLATFORM AN INSULT.

Will Cost the Republican Party 25,000 Votes, Says Dr. Iglehart.

In the prelude to his sermon yesterday in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, D. D., attacked the excise plank in the Republican-State Democracy platform. He said:

"The excise plank of the fusion platform in favor of Sunday beer indorsed by the Republican County Convention is a surprise and an insult to the church people of New-York. It might have been expected that the county Republican leaders who were so anxious to serve the saloons at the convention at Saratoga, first by urging local option and afterward by silence on the subject, would have shown some friendliness to the saloon power in the county platform, but that there should have been such a bald betrayal of the Church into the hands of the saloon in the excise platform of the County Convention is to many good people a matter of regret and indignation.

Republican Misrepresentation.

"The Republican local leaders must know that they have misrepresented their constituency—that they have misrepresented the views of the rank and file of the Republicans, who have been true to the party and whose support will be so necessary for the future. They must know that they have paralyzed the enthusiasm of the most intelligent and virtuous elements of the party, driven thousands of voters from the ranks, and reduced the Republican vote in the State by at least 25,000 majority for the betrayal of the Church into the hands of the crime-breeding and law-breaking saloon.

"The pretense is that it was to catch the German vote. Some of the leaders were sincere in this desire. It is a source of gratification to good people to know that after so dear a price had been paid for the vote of the Germans so many of them went with a rush into Tammany Hall, the betrayers being betrayed, as they deserved to be. The real reason for the vicious excise plank probably is that the millionaire brewers and liquor men, by the promise of large campaign funds, demanded a declaration in their favor; and some of the local leaders have been very much more loyal to the millionaire liquor men, whose sole motive is financial gain, than they have been to Republican principles or to the Republican constituency.

"If they had been the paid attorneys of the beer trust they could not have been more subservient to their masters' demand. Repudiating the excise platform, we expect to stand by the fusion ticket because we are unwilling to turn to Tammany Hall, whose excise platform is as bad, or worse, and which stands for everything that is corrupt in politics. The saloon men and the class of Germans who champion them are very foolish in their insolent agitation of the excise question. It is daily increasing the number of the friends of the Sabbath in New-York, and is provoking such deep indignation in the country districts that the next Legislature, if it should make any change, will likely make a stronger, rather than a weaker, law.

MR. ROOSEVELT COMMENDED.

Temperance Advocates Demand Closed Saloons Sundays.

At a meeting of the members of the American Temperance Union, in Chickering Hall, yesterday, addresses were delivered on the Sunday saloon question.

The Rev. C. H. Mead, Field Secretary of the National Temperance Society, said:

"The world is growing better. Go to church any night and hear a Police Commissioner speaking of the desecration of the Sabbath. I admire a brave man like Roosevelt. God grant us more men like him. If the liquor traffic gets Sunday, it gets all. Will it get it? No!"

Col. George W. Bain of Lexington, Ky., said:

"God made the whole phenomenon of human life to run by water power. In all the wide world he never made a drop of alcohol; and yet, for revenue, we allow it to make drunkards of our children, and when you can reform a drunkard and allow him to keep on drinking, then you can reform the saloon and the saloon keeper himself.

"There are thousands who rise up in New-York to-day and say: 'It is not a question of the Sunday laws, but a question of personal liberty,' and this personal liberty demands the right to trample down the Sabbath in New-York; the Sabbath which holds up this American Republic.

"The cause of bad trade is not in our banks, but in the liquor saloons. Last year we spent $900,000,000 for food and $1,800,000,000 for liquor in this country.

"The wealth of a country is in the personal character of its people.

"Pool your interests, concentrate your forces, as the liquor men pool and concentrate theirs.

"It takes a man of courage to-day to stand up and fight for the right; therefore, I say, God bless such a man as Roosevelt."

For Indigestion Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. W. Gardner, Springfield, Mass., says: "I value it as an excellent preventive of indigestion, and a pleasant acidulated drink when properly diluted with water and sweetened."

Hood's

Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved itself the best blood purifier medical science has ever produced. It cures when other medicines utterly fail. Its record is unequaled in the history of medicine. Its success is based upon its intrinsic merit. Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

ANXIOUS ABOUT MR. PAVEY

Machine Republicans Do Not Know Where They Will Find Him.

HIS PLAIN LETTER TO MR. BARNES

Capt. Palmer Looking for the Soldier Vote—Trying to Keep Warner Miller from Speaking in This City.

The Republican State Committee is having some difficulty in holding all its candidates down to the machine groove. Frank D. Pavey and his probable course in the Senate, if he is elected in the Fifteenth District, have been the objects of anxious thought on the part of Mr. Platt and his lieutenants.

A rumor reached Republican State Headquarters that Mr. Pavey did not propose to be bound by caucus if he went to Albany as a Republican Senator. Mr. Platt's lieutenants heard of this rumor, and thought it worth while to investigate. Mr. Pavey was nominated before anything of the kind was in the wind. Thurlow Weed Barnes, a member of the Republican State Committee, taking some of the official stationery, wrote Mr. Pavey a letter on this topic, asking how about it. The letter was as follows:

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Charles W. Hackett, Chairman.
Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman Committee.
Edwin A. McAlpin, Treasurer.
John S. Kenyon, Secretary.
Reuben L. Fox, Chief Clerk.
New-York, Oct. 10, 1895.

The Hon. Frank D. Pavey, Candidate for the State Senate, Fifteenth District, New-York City:

Dear Sir: At the request of several gentlemen, who, like myself, opposed your nomination in the Republican Senate Convention of the Fifteenth District, and for my own information as a representative of the Republican organization, I desire to ask you if the report now in circulation, that you will not attend regular Republican Legislative caucuses, nor be bound by their decisions, nor act in a strict party sense as a Republican, if elected, is well founded or not. Yours respectfully,

THURLOW WEED BARNES,
Member Republican State Committee, Twelfth Congressional District.

Mr. Pavey was last Winter one of the so-called "Sandy Eleven" Assemblymen who showed signs of independence as to the orders of the "boss." He replied to Mr. Barnes in these words:

New-York, Oct. 12, 1895.

Thurlow Weed Barnes, Esq., Member of Republican State Committee, Twelfth Congressional District, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York City:

Dear Sir: In answer to your favor of the 10th, I beg to say that I decline to be catechised by you or any other person as to the details of my course in the Senate. The regular Republican Convention in the Fifteenth Senate District, of which you were a member, passed upon my qualifications as a candidate and made my nomination unanimous. I won my nomination for the Senate on my record in the Assembly, and expect to win my election on the same record.

As a Senator I shall endeavor to perform my public duties in a way to promote the best interests of this city and the State. My own conscience and judgment and the clearly expressed wishes of my constituents shall control my course in everything. I understand this to be the best and highest type of Republicanism, "in a strict party sense."

If you or the Republican State Committee, for whom you appear to speak, wish to contest this proposition, I am ready to accept the challenge, and have no fear of the result of the issue in my district. Yours, respectfully,

FRANK D. PAVEY.

Mr. Pavey will open his headquarters for the campaign at the Republican State Club, 20 East Twenty-second Street, to-day. The State Club is supposed to be the headquarters of anti-Platt sentiment for the State. Some think that Mr. Pavey is deliberately throwing down a glove before Mr. Platt in selecting this place for his headquarters.

Secretary of State Palmer was in the city yesterday. He is a mainstay for the "soldier vote." It has dawned on him of late that Gen. King is very popular with Grand Army men in all parts of the State, and Capt. Palmer has made up his mind that he must not let the grass grow under his feet. There is an element of the Grand Army which has not been enthusiastic in its admiration of the Secretary, and a man so popular with the old soldiers as Gen. King is will give him all the campaign exercise he cares for if he is to hold his own.

Hobart Krum of Schoharie, Republican candidate for the Senate, was at headquarters yesterday. He called on ex-Senator Platt.

Chairman Hackett and his colaborers are still deeply exercised over Warner Miller. It would please them if Mr. Miller would speak early and often in the town of Painted Post, Steuben County, and in the suburbs of Plattsburg, forgetting to come south of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Some hints have been thrown out to Mr. Miller that, "in the interest of the party," the less said in favor of "the maintenance of the excise law" in New-York and Brooklyn the better. Mr. Miller, however, is expected to speak at the Republican Club mass meeting in this city to-morrow night. The State Committee is hoping Mr. Miller will excuse himself, and some said yesterday that he had not formally accepted the invitation.

CANDIDATE KNOX MAKES OBJECTION

Says H. T. Andrews and C. H. Babcock Should Not Be on Official Ballot.

William Henry Knox, Democratic candidate for the Assembly for the Thirty-first District, filed a protest yesterday with the Police Commission against the printing of the name of Harvey T. Andrews, "alleged" Republican candidate, on the official ballot. Mr. Knox claims irregularity in the nominating convention and in the certificate of nomination.

Mr. Knox also filed a protest against placing the name of Charles Hinman Babcock, the State Democracy candidate in the same district. Mr. Knox claims that the certificate of nomination is void, because, at the last election, "the State Democracy did not poll 10,000 votes in the State, or 1 per cent. of the entire vote cast in that portion of the City of New-York now known as the Thirty-first Assembly District."

Knox also filed protests against Albert T. Hull, whom he calls the alleged Prohibition candidate, and John E. Hanley, the alleged People's Party candidate. He makes four counts against the former and six against the latter, all of which are similar to the counts of the protests against Andrews and Babcock.

Opposed to William Leonard.

The Chairman of the State Democracy's Executive Committee yesterday filed a protest against the placing on the official ballot of the name of William Leonard as its candidate for Assembly in the Third District.

Mr. Leonard is the Tammany candidate in that district. He was indorsed by the State Democracy's district organization.

Policeman Locked the Saloon.

A citizen called the attention of a policeman yesterday afternoon to the fact that there was a barroom open at 445 East Thirteenth Street. The policeman went there, but found the saloon on the ground floor closed, and he passed through the hallway into the back yard. As soon as his uniform was seen, a lot of men in a room on the second floor ran for the front of the house, and, bursting the windows open, jumped to the street below.

The policeman went up stairs to the rooms which the men had vacated in such a hurry, and found a small bar, with a keg of beer and several bottles of whiskey. He locked up the place with keys he found in the room, and took them to the police station, where they are awaiting an owner.

The policeman afterward discovered that the bartender's name was Suijo Venile, who lives at 210 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Grace M. E. Church Dedication.

The dedicatory services at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, were continued yesterday. The Rev. James Roscoe Day, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, preached the sermon of the morning service. The Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., and the Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Presiding Elder, assisted the pastor, the Rev. E. S. Tipple, in the service.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

11:15 A. M.—253 Lexington Avenue, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald; damage, $100.

8:00 P. M.—1,720 Third Avenue, Louis Kahn; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—42 Laight Street; no damage.

Do you intend buying silverware? Visit our store and see our Solid Silver Articles of real merit; they are beautiful, and at quite moderate prices. A visit will repay you.

R. Wallace & Sons

MANUFACTURING CO.,

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

AN ADDRESS TO CITIZENS

Continued from Page 1.

ment cannot be furthered through officials named by such machines in the interests of the National parties or to get offices for local workers.

This is no time for compromise.

The only reason for refusing to apply these principles at this election is the reason always given by the politicians, that this is not the year. They say so every year. They will always say so. When shall we begin?

V.

The Chance Now Presented.

It is said that our ticket is too good for you; that you will not vote for such men as would best serve your interests; that you prefer to be hoodwinked by politicians rather than to follow the dictates of common sense and conscience. We do not believe this. We mean to put it to the test.

It is said that honest citizens are too few to make an effective fight. Is this true? For the first time in the memory of any living man, a ticket has been put in the field in which the politicians have had no part. The fusion ticket has not rallied and cannot rally the necessary support. It has offended the moral sense of the community, without which no fight against the Tammany tyrant can be waged successfully. You can beat the bosses if you will. The situation calls for a revolution. Throw away party prejudice, throw away fear, follow the course you know to be right, and render it impossible for good citizens ever again to lend aid and comfort to one boss under the plea that only so can they overthrow another.

Issued pursuant to a resolution of the convention of the Good Government Party.

Oct. 13, 1895.

Will Make a Hot Campaign.

James W. Pryor said, after the address was completed:

"We propose to make this campaign as hot as possible by every legitimate means in our power. We have still three weeks until election day, and before that time we intend that every citizen shall understand that we are the only body of men in the city not afraid to stand up and be counted for the principle of non-partisanship in local administration.

"We believe that our ticket will wear well; that we shall attract thousands of voters to its support before the polling day; that the more the make-up of the fusion ticket is examined the more all good citizens who are not hide-bound political partisans will see that its nomination was a great blunder.

"We are satisfied that the public believes that better men could not be had to fill the vacant offices than those we have nominated on our ticket. We expect to win over enlightened Germans who are against the Republicans and will not vote for Tammany under any circumstances. Many of the clergy will show themselves on our side. We have received a large number of letters which prove that the leven of good government is working the mass of citizens toward a complete local revolution."

HERMAN SULZER A CANDIDATE

Will Run For Assembly on a Ticket of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws.

Herman Sulzer, who is contesting the Tammany nomination of Bernard Malone for member of Assembly in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, intends to be a candidate this Fall whether Malone withdraws or not. Mr. Sulzer said last night:

"A petition is now being circulated among the members of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws favoring my candidacy for member of Assembly from the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. To make my nomination legal, 250 signatures to the petition are necessary, and this number can readily be procured. The societies will present a ticket bearing the names of all the Tammany candidates, except Malone's, and my name will be substituted for his. The emblem of the United Societies ticket will be a crescent.

"A similar petition is being circulated in each of the thirty-five Assembly districts, and a State ticket will also be nominated, bearing the names of most of the Tammany nominees. I still insist that I am also the regular Tammany nominee, and the organization will sustain me. I will not stand in the way, and if the West combines on Allison, it is reasonably certain he will have strength enough in the convention, with the assistance he will secure from Eastern States, to give him a fighting show for the nomination.

"There is no favorite-son business about the Allison boom this time. It is already full-fledged and able to stand by itself; is growing every day, and will be strictly in it when the convention is held."

Major Halford Talks About Harrison.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 13.—Major Elijah Halford, United States Army, who was President Harrison's private secretary, is in the city attending the twelfth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was asked to-day if Mr. Harrison was a candidate for the Presidency.

"Not in the sense of seeking the nomination," he said. "Things may shape themselves so that he will become the candidate of his party, but further than that I cannot say. In fact, I have kept from making any inquiries as to Mr. Harrison's intentions, because I did not want to be in the position of having to answer that question."

A STRANGE CASE OF CONSCIENCE

It Deprives a Convicted Thief of Part of His Plunder.

A box containing jewelry was stolen from Mrs. Emma B. Pitkan's room, at 105 Lexington Avenue last August. When it disappeared, its contents were worth about $200. Mrs. Pitkan was surprised a few days later by the return of her casket and part of its original contents. Something like $115 worth of the jewelry was, however, missing.

With the box came an anonymous letter in which the writer said he had taken the box and pawned a part of its contents to relieve his pressing necessities, and not because thieving was his habit. From attendant circumstances suspicion was directed toward William J. Walker of 153 East Twenty-third Street, who was formerly employed in Mrs. Pitkan's boarding house as a waiter.

He stole $10 from his employer last Spring, for which he was sent to the Island for three months. Besides returning so much of the jewelry as he had not pledged, the writer of the letter also sent the tickets for that which he had pawned.

Walker was arrested yesterday and arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, where he denied his guilt, but he was committed for trial.

Bad Boarding House Milk.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

On the milk question—Has a boarding house keeper any more right to serve adulterated milk to her boarders than the dealer has to sell it to her?

Consumers should have equal rights, whether they buy direct from the dealers or take the adulterated article in a hotel or boarding house. A VICTIM.

FOR ONE DOLLAR I will send material to stop leak in any roof. Write for catalogue.

LEAKY ROOFS

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HOW CHRISTIANS SHOULD VOTE

Dr. Kittredge Says to Sink Personal Differences, Make the Best of the Situation, and Vote Against Tammany.

In the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, last night, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge preached on the "Duty of the Christian Citizen in the Coming Election."

"I do not need to remind the citizens of New-York of the condition of affairs in our city a year ago," he said, "and yet we ought never to forget how gambling and every kind of vice were carried on openly—yes, were protected by our police officials in return for a regular stipend; how legislation was bought and sold, crime went unpunished, provided the thief or murderer could be used by the party in power; how criminals occupied official positions, and a convicted murderer sat in an important chair in our Government, and lawlessness reigned everywhere. Then came the victory so joyous and so overwhelming.

"If the Republican Party had not the courage to place in its platform a word of commendation for those who have sought to restore to law its majesty in this community, you and I will not indorse such cowardice. It has not been a question with the brave head of our Police Commission what law is the best and the wisest in a mixed population like ours, for they were not appointed to frame laws, but to execute them, and had he done differently from what he has been doing, he would have violated his official oath. And let me say right here, without discussing the excise question, that it is not a question of the observance of the Christian Sabbath, but of the civil Sunday, and there is a very wide distinction between the two.

"The excise question, with its difficult problems, is not before us in this coming election. The one and only issue to-day, which confronts us as Christian citizens is this: Shall we have honest government in this city? We have had it to a very large degree for one year.

"There is therefore but one course open for you and me, and for every good citizen of New-York, and it is to let every other question go for a time, and to work and vote for the triumph of the reform ticket on the first Tuesday of November. The man who does not register or who stays at home on election day is a traitor to the best interests of this city, and is really playing into the hands of the enemy. Granted that you would have liked a different platform, or this and that name changed on the ticket, this is no time to sit in your tent and complain that everything is not as you would have it, when the old foe, whom we defeated a year ago, stalks upon the battlefield, and men, dishonest and criminal, seek to gain their old places of power. No, no, my friends, we must show a united front in this battle; we must join hands with men of other nationalities and of different ideas, perhaps, on questions of public policy, and stand together and fight together for such an overthrow of this organized iniquity as shall make it impossible for it to rise again to disgrace our city and to drag down its moral tone.

INFLATING THE ALLISON BOOM

A Powerful Combination at Work in the East in His Interests, Says Chairman McMillan.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 13.—Chairman H. G. McMillan of the Republican Central Committee has given out the following interview on Senator Allison's Presidential candidacy:

"Mr. Allison is certain to go into the convention with a strong following from the Northwest, and possibly with the entire West. He will have the delegations from Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and New-Mexico. There is every reason to believe that he will secure the Wisconsin delegation, but that is not yet assured, so his friends are not counting on it. In the East he has a powerful combination at work in his interest, and there is every assurance that he will have splendid support from the New-York and Pennsylvania delegations.

"Matt Quay, Tom Platt, Joe Manley, 'Ret' Clarkson, Senator Davis, and Frank Pettigrew are all pledged for a Western man, and are working to secure the nomination of Allison. They are of the opinion that Tom Reed, while still a candidate, will have little show of success, and that the fight will be between Allison and McKinley. Recent occurrences in the East would indicate that the McKinley boom started too slow, and Reed is setting for Allison.

"In the East, Allison's candidacy has been frequently mentioned, but conditions were such as to demand that a candidate be named from one of the doubtful States and has precluded the nomination of Allison. This has also been the reason a Western man has not been nominated by one of the great parties. This is the time when Allison will sandidacy to a Western man stalking in the way, and if the West combines on Allison, it is reasonably certain he will have strength enough in the convention, with the assistance he will secure from Eastern States, to give him a fighting show for the nomination.

"There is no favorite-son business about the Allison boom this time. It is already full-fledged and able to stand by itself; is growing every day, and will be strictly in it when the convention is held."

WILLIAMS EXPECTS TO WIN

The ex-Inspector Will Not Withdraw as a Senate Candidate.

NOT AFFECTED BY TALK OF A DEAL

The State Democracy Convention That Nominated Him Was Regular, He Says—Relies on the Republicans.

Ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams is not affected by the general condemnation of the deal by which he is running for the Senate in the Twelfth District. He will not withdraw, and says he expects to win, notwithstanding the fact that he has been repudiated by the State Democracy, whose Senate Convention indorsed him, in return for the Republican indorsement of William F. Grote and Jacob Kunzenmann, State Democracy candidates for Assembly in the Sixteenth and Fourteenth Districts, respectively.

After the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Democracy, Saturday afternoon, at which Grote withdrew, and Kunzenmann proved obstinate, several of their friends met in the rooms of the Alpha Club, in Fifth Street, near Avenue D. Mr. Williams was also present. One of the party was sent to Grote's house. The messenger reported that Grote had been compelled to withdraw. At the same time, he promised that he would give Mr. Williams all the support he could.

Another messenger was sent to Kunzenmann, and brought back an entirely different report.

"Mr. Kunzenmann," reported the messenger, "told me that he would stick until 4 o'clock in the afternoon on election day."

Mr. Williams was found at his house last evening.

"What are you going to do in regard to the action of the Executive Committee of the State Democracy disavowing your nomination by the State Democracy Senatorial Convention, and requesting their candidates for Assembly in the district to withdraw?" he was asked.

Mr. Williams gave a grim smile as he replied:

"I am going to stay just where I am. The withdrawal of the other gentlemen, if they do withdraw, amounts to nothing. No one can withdraw my nomination except me alone, and that I won't do. I am going to stay in the fight. The State Democracy Convention that nominated me was quite regular. The delegates to the convention were elected at the primaries, according to law.

"On Monday a committee from the Republican Party came to me and offered to use my name at the Senatorial Convention. I did not consent at the time, and they asked: 'Can we consider you?' I replied that I should take until Tuesday to think the matter over, and they replied that they would meet and consider me, and adjourn until Tuesday. They met and nominated me. Then the State Democracy Convention met and nominated me.

"I did not hear of any objection to me by the leaders of the State Democracy until yesterday, when Kunzenmann said he had received a letter from the Secretary of the State Democracy Committee, ordering him up there.

"Will the Republicans be frightened into withdrawing my name? No; for my nomination was too unanimous.

"What do you think of your prospects for election?" Mr. Williams was asked.

"I have a good fighting chance," he replied.

Then he added: "I have lived in this district for forty-three years, and for nineteen years I have lived in this house. The people all know me, and are extremely friendly. I am going to stay in the fight and expect to win."

FOR A SUCCESSOR TO MR. HAWES.

O'Brien Democrats Want to Name Candidate for City Court Judge.

Republicans and others interested in the make-up of the fusion ticket had reached no conclusion last night as to a name to be substituted as candidate for City Court Judge in place of James W. Hawes, who withdrew.

Chairman Lauterbach of the Republican County Organization and other Republicans will confer with the Committee of Fifty to-day on this matter.

Mr. Lauterbach was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Representatives of the O'Brien Democracy called to see him, and urged that Alfred T. Ackert of their organization be chosen for the vacancy. Mr. Ackert was their candidate a week ago, when the O'Brienites were in conference over fusion. They received little encouragement last night.

The same opinion prevailed as on Saturday, that the candidate to be selected would be a Republican.

SWINDLED PEOPLE OF OYSTER BAY

Mr. Stewart, a Pleasant Talker, Sold Dearly "Goods Crowded Out of Atlanta Exposition."

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 13.—A well-dressed, prepossessing young man, giving the name of Stewart, visited this place a few days ago, and canvassed among the well-to-do people, selling dress goods, silk hoisery, towels, kid gloves, &c. The dress goods he carried with him, while the other goods he sold from samples—the hose at $3 per dozen, and the gloves and towels at $1 per dozen each.

He represented that these goods had been sent by a large London firm to the Atlanta Exposition, but, arriving too late, no room could be had in which to show them; consequently they were lying in bond in New-York. He had failed in his efforts to sell them to the trade, he said, and took this means of disposing of them.

Being a very pleasant talker, and his story being plausible, he found ready sale for his goods, and at exorbitant prices. The largest buyer was E. H. Swan, who purchased eight dress patterns for $2.50 per yard. The inducement for buying in such a quantity and at such a price was the statement that a London tailor was preparing to open an establishment in Forty-second Street, New-York, and would take their measure and make these goods up, silk lined, for $6 per suit.

Stewart arranged a date at which he would call for the goods and deliver the gloves, &c., and the people gathered at convenient places to meet him. He never came back. An effort is being made by those interested to keep the matter quiet, but too many were caught. It is said about fifty were made victims, in sums ranging from $10 to $150 each.

TOO MUCH WHISKY IN ALASKA

Story of a Fight and Murder Brought by a Russian Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The Russian steamer Afognak arrived from Sitka this afternoon. She reports that Alaskan Indians are being supplied liberally with liquor by whisky peddlers.

In a drunken orgie at Tyu Inlet recently an aged Siwash couple were badly beaten by a young buck, who, in turn, was shot and killed by a son of the two who were beaten. The boy was tried by an Indian council and acquitted, but later was arrested by United States officials and held for murder. The Indians demand the release of the boy, and insist that the lives of two whites must be sacrificed to atone for the death of the murdered buck. The officials are in a quandary, but it is hoped that the unfortunate occurrence will be adjusted satisfactorily.

Dr. Dowling to Preach in Grace Church.

The Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling of Boston has been asked to become the regular Sunday afternoon preacher at Grace Church, in this city. If he consents to do so, he will begin his ministrations about Nov. 1.

He supplied Grace Church pulpit during September.

Have YOU Tried **Cuticura** the great SKIN CURE?

Its cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: NEWBERY, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

DEAF-NESS

And HEAD NOISES relieved instantly by use of WILSON COMMON SENSE EAR DRUMS. They are absolutely invisible, safe, and comfortable and are unlike anything else ever before produced for the relief of deafness. No wire or string attachments to irritate the ears. Consultation and examination free.

Wilson Ear Drum Co., 122 B'way, N.Y.

Mr. George H. Wilson, Inventor, in charge.

STABBED BY A SOLDIER

Gray, of Willet's Point Engineers, Fugitive, May be Murderer.

SLASHED TWO MEN IN A BARROOM

Had Been Clubbed by Deputy Carll and, it Is Supposed, Was Armed for Revenge—Murray's Place of Orgy.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Oct. 13.—"Nat" Gray, who has served four months in the United States Engineers Battalion at Willet's Point, went to John Murray's saloon about 3 o'clock this morning, armed, it is supposed, for vengeance on Henri Carll, a Deputy Sheriff who had given him a severe clubbing.

Carll was in the saloon, but before Gray could get at him, Patrick Shea came in his way and was terribly slashed about the abdomen and the breast. Shea, who is twenty-four years old, is in Flushing Hospital, and the chances of his recovery are few. Gray also stabbed Thomas Farley in the left side. Farley's wound is not serious.

Murray's saloon has long been a place of late night orgies, and the Government officials have tried time and again to suppress it. Murray was once a member of the Engineers Corps, and men from the post are frequent visitors at his saloon and frequent participators in quarrels that have disturbed the neighborhood.

Gray and Deputy Sheriff Carll had a drunken quarrel not long ago, and the club of the official gave the victory to him at the cost of great suffering on the part of Gray. When the soldier recovered from his beating he told several companions that Carll had threatened to kill him on sight.

He left the post yesterday on a pass that gave him freedom until Monday. He carried a long knife. It was

A NEW RACING VENTURE

Morris Park to be Reopened Under The Jockey Club's Management.

THOROUGH TEST OF THE RACING LAW

The Case Against Col. Lawrence to be Argued This Morning — Flat Races and Steeplechases Until Nov. 5.

There is little reason for expecting anything but a favorable decision as to the constitutionality of the Percy-Gray racing law when the matter comes up before the court this morning. That, at least, is the belief of the members of the State Racing Commission, of the officers of the Westchester Racing Association, and of The Jockey Club, which have combined to make a thorough test of the matter. If the law is unconstitutional, as has been held by Judge Bischoff, in the case made in the Common Pleas Court to help along the plans of Gambler De Lacy for revenge, the three organizations want to find it out. Should Judge Ingraham so hold this morning, then the days of racing in this State are numbered. The Westchester Racing Association is not made up of a class of men who would wittingly violate any law of the State.

In consenting to a technical arrest for the sake of making a test of the matter, Col. Lawrence, President of the Westchester Association, has done racing a good turn, and by so doing will give an opportunity for a final decision as to the validity of a law which such thoroughly good lawyers as Elihu Root and Joseph Auerbach say it is wholly Constitutional, and not at all a legal subterfuge to permit of gambling.

There is no doubt in the minds of the managers of the Westchester Association that they will be permitted to open their gates to the public to-morrow for the race meeting which will continue up to, and including, Nov. 5, with the exception of Mondays and Fridays. Morris Park, where the meeting is to be held, has passed out of the hands of its old owners and will be under entirely new and most liberal management, which has only the best interests of racing at heart.

The Westchester Racing Association and the New-York Steeplechase Association, which will have the joint meeting, represent, more than any other associations in the country, the very highest and best element in sport. The meeting of the first-named association is under the direct management of The Jockey Club, and the races to be had on the Wednesdays during the meeting are to be managed by the National Steeplechase Association, which has the direct control of all cross-country racing in America. The gentlemen who comprise the two associations are those to whom the public must look for the elevation of the sport, and they will fulfill the trust imposed in them is shown by the fact that the first thing they do is to make a test as to the law under which it is proposed to race, so that they may know whether they are in danger of violating any law. If the courts shall decide that racing is illegal, then the meetings will be abandoned. But the gentlemen interested firmly believe that there is no danger of this.

Under the management of the Westchester Association the already beautiful Morris Park has been made additionally attractive, so that there may be brought to the grounds to enjoy the most royal and grandest of sports such a class of people as have been inclined of late years to rather shun it. It is to the class of people that gave to Jerome Park in its palmy days the aristocratic and exclusive character that it had that the new management will cater.

To this end there has been organized a body known as the Turf and Field Club, which will have exclusive control of the clubhouse, which, under the old management, became too free and easy as to the character of its habitués. Great care will be taken as to the membership, and none but persons who are thoroughly desirable will be admitted within its portals. The house has been placed under the management of Francis T. Underhill, a gentleman well known and thoroughly popular in society, a clever whip, and a most enthusiastic horseman. A better manager, under the circumstances, could not have been selected, for Mr. Underhill knows exactly what the people to whom the club caters desire, and he will see to it that their desires are gratified.

Without any preliminary flourish of trumpets, the managers of the club and the people interested in the Westchester Racing Association have gone ahead and put the track in the best possible condition. They have had the new mile track, which is to be known as the Withers Mile, in compliment to the late D. D. Withers, graded and made as good a mile track as there is in the country. It saves the necessity of climbing over the rock bottom of the old track, and will also serve to keep the horses nearer to the eye of the racegoer than was possible under the old course of magnificent distances.

The saddling paddock has been thoroughly remodeled, and the perch where the stable boys and the herd of attendants were in the habit of congregating has been wiped out. As now arranged, it will be possible for ladies to visit the paddocks and watch the always interesting process of preparing the horses for the races they are about to take part in. From the paddock there has been constructed a path to the new coach stand, where the four-in-hand traps will be stationed. This is an improvement that will be very greatly appreciated by parties who wish to drive to the grounds, enjoy the racing, if they choose to do so, from their own traps, with a chance to lunch in the clubhouse. The long walk through a motley crowd of racegoers and hangers-on will no more have to be taken, and the coaching parties will be in a territory that will be wholly their own. Seats have also been provided on the grand stand exclusively for the members of the club, with a covered passageway between the stand and the clubhouse.

Especial attention has been paid to the comforts of the racegoer, it will be seen. But the horsemen have not been neglected by any means. The stables have been put in the very best of condition, and, with the magnificent system of drainage that exists, there is now no better place in the world for horsemen than is this track.

The roads leading to Morris Park have been macadamized until there is now a delightful drive all the way from the city. To those who wish to go to the track by rail the management has arranged with the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to furnish even better facilities than have been furnished in the past, and it now believes that even the train service that was so absolutely perfect at the Monmouth Park track will be fully equalled. That service was the best that racegoers ever had.

Racing will begin on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp with a programme that will meet with the approval of all who love to see contests between the highest class of horses. It is for these horses that the management will cater chiefly, and it proposes to make here the great trial ground for thoroughbreds of the new world. Unless rain should fall it should be that the track will be in splendid condition for the opening of the meeting, as the system of drainage is such that the track will dry out rapidly, even after the heaviest sort of a rainfall.

Chief of the six races to be run on the opening day will be the Manhattan Handicap, which is the fifth race on the card. This will bring together the best horses of the year in all probability. It is to be a run of a mile and a quarter, and among the entries for the event are Henry Navarre, Clifford, Rey el Santa Anita, Galilee, Dorian, Bathampton, Henry Young, Flying Dutchman, Cash Day, Sir Walter, Beldemere, and a host of others that will serve to make up a good field and a good race.

The running of the Manhattan Handicap will be preceded by the decision of the Nursery Stakes for two-year-olds over the Eclipse course of six furlongs. In this, Requital, Ben Brush, Margarve, Onoma I Love, and a lot of the other good two-year-olds of the season will meet at handicap weights, which should make the contest a glorious one. It will take a good horse to win it, and an element of uncertainty will come in in the fact that it is to be run down the hill, over which none of the youngsters has as yet been tried.

Wednesday will be given over to the jumpers which had a chance to try the course in the early Spring. The courses are good stiff ones, and three of the races will be run over the "sticks," with two on the flat. The sport will begin with a hurdle race at two miles for horses of the selling class, and will serve to whet the appetite for the two stiffer races that will follow. These will be a maiden steeplechase at two miles, and a handicap steeplechase at three miles, a route long enough and stiff enough to test the staying qualities of the lot that are named for the event. The field will include the best horses of the class in training, like Lady Raymond, St. Anthony, Woodford, Pat Oakley, The Peer, San Joaquin, El Dorado, Sam D., and a lot that are not well known to the average racegoer about here. Some of them are horses that have been used in the hunting field, and are, therefore, thoroughly able to go the route and take all the obstacles that have been erected in the inner field.

On Thursday the flat races will be resumed, the feature being the Withers Stakes, for three-year-olds, for which all the best of the three-year-olds of the year are entered. The weights will be announced to-day, and until this is done it would be useless to try and speculate as to the probable starters.

Saturday's features will be the Albany Stakes, for two-year-olds, over the Eclipse course, and handicaps at both five furlongs and a mile and a sixteenth for horses of all ages. With such a good lot of handicap horses as are now in training there should be good fields in each of these events.

In spite of the rain yesterday there were a goodly number of arrivals at the track. The stables at Sheepshead Bay, at Gravesend, and at Brighton Beach will be denuded to-day, when a lot of the horses now stabled there, and which have not yet been removed, will be taken to the Westchester track for their last racing of the present season. These arrivals will warrant the assertion that the meeting will be in every respect the equal of the recent one at Sheepshead Bay, which was about the best ever held in this vicinity.

To Race at Aqueduct To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Bickle	110	Will Elliott	104
Rolla	107	Hands Up	104
Florimor	107	Caufelda	104
Peter the Great	107		

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs.

Julien	113	Remorse	107
Fatal	110	Addie	104
Indra	107	Lady Adams	104
Hammie	107		

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth.

Leonawell	115	Shelly Tuttle	104
Craftless	110	Clarus	102
Appomattox	109	Mabel Glenn	102
Thurston	108	Mirage	98
Eclipse	105	Golden Gate	96
Marshall	105	Wellman	70
Long Bridge	105		

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile.

King T	103	Laura Davis	94
Fifield	99	John Haines	94
Rebea	99	Tomoka	94
King Hero	97		

FIFTH RACE.—One mile.

Inquirendo	110	Claurece	95
Van Brunt	109	Sir John	95
King Michael	103	Herkimer	94
Tom Moore	102	Apprentice	91
Truepenny	102	Juanita	91
Samaritan	98		

Parkway Driving Club Races.

The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn will hold its Fall meeting Oct. 16, 17, and 18. The events to be decided are as follows: 2:50 class, trotting; 2:24 class, trotting; 2:34 class, trotting, 2:29 class, trotting; 2:40 class, trotting, and 2:18 class, pacing. The nominations are excellent, and there is every indication of a prosperous meeting.

MR. SOPER'S DESIGNS.

Not Much Thought of by the Clyde Yachtsmen.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Oct. 4.—That the new challenger is to be built at Southampton by Messrs. Fay & Co. to the lines of their designer, Mr. J. M. Soper, is announced. Clyde yachtsmen are not much interested in the information. Mr. Soper has been singularly unfortunate in his yacht designing, and his yachts have no reputation alongside those of Mr. A. E. Payne of Southampton, Nicholson of Gosport, Sibbick of Cowes, or Fife or Watson in Clyde, or Richardson of Liverpool.

Mr. A. D. Clarke, who has just sold his big cutter Satanita to Mr. C. D. Rose, the new challenger, has been a wealthy and steadfast patron to Mr. Rose. Mr. Clarke had his 40-ton cutter Reverie, built by Fay & Co., his 40-ton cutter Castanet, built by the same firm, and, lastly, his cutter Satanita. Satanita's rating will be about the same as Vigilant's. All of these cutters were designed by Mr. Soper, and all of them were second-class performers.

In 1891 Fife's 40-rater Thalia had 32 starts, with 7 firsts and 7 second prizes, while Reverie, with 22 starts, had 6 first and 9 second prizes. In 1890 Castanet, with 29 starts, had 7 first and 6 second prizes. The records of Mr. Soper's yachts do not threaten any alarm for the America's Cup.

Satanita was constantly beaten by Britannia, unless in a strong breeze of reaching wind, when with sheets eased away Satanita's extra feet of length on the load-water line, on course, told, and great was the rejoicing at Southampton over such infrequent accidents. Satanita was of no use at all to Britannia or Valkyrie II. going to windward, and with her extra length and extra sail area fell off to leeward every tack.

How Soper should be preferred to Fife or Watson to design the new challenger is not understood here, but is accounted for by Mr. Rose being in the hands of "advisers," or what is considered likely, Mr. Soper has got the lines of Defender beside him already.

Photography is playing wonderful havoc with the models of yacht designers. While Valkyrie III was lying on the slip ready for launching photographers were busy at every point of vantage outside Mr. Henderson's building yard, and some experts were even admitted inside the yard. Herreshoff's Niagara has been photographed every time she has been beached or docked for a scrub, and of course our designers and builders have access to this stolen property. Fife and Watson have both suffered by having the lines of their yachts taken off and copied while the yachts were wintering on shore.

GOLF AT KNOLLWOOD.

Contests for Cups Offered by Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The weather yesterday did not prevent the enthusiasts of golf assembling at the Knoll Wood Country Club grounds near White Plains, to participate in the contests for several cups offered by Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud of White Plains. There was a fair attendance of guests, who witnessed the contests with keen interest. There were two events—one for ladies and the other for gentlemen.

Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Mr. N. E. Rutter, Miss Bessie Enos, and Miss Nathilde Enos took part in the ladies' tournament, playing nine holes. The score was:

Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, scratch, 92; Mrs. N. E. Rutter, 148—15, 133; Miss Bessie Enos, 112—40, 72; Miss Nathilde Enos, 117—35, 82.

Gentlemen's Handicap.—B. L. Vanetten, scratch, 119; N. C. Reynal, 124—20, 104; B. L. Tone, 113—10, 103; G. K. Thompson, 148—35,113; G. H. Clark, 148—35, 113; G. F. Leith, 160—50, 110; E. S. Reynal and C. V. V. Sewell, withdrawn.

A collation was served after the games.

A very handsome cup will be played for Nov. 2. The contest is open to all members of the United States Golf Association.

Cyclists' Lantern Parade in Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 13.—The lantern parade here to-morrow night under the auspices of the Union County Roadsters promises to be a big affair. Invitations have been extended to all the cycle clubs in this section to participate, and a long procession is loked for. The residents along the route have notified the Parade Committee that they will decorate and illuminate in honor of the occasion. There will probably be many visitors in town, for the firemen's parade in the afternoon is an affair that is attracting much attention. The route of the wheelmen's parade will be as follows: Start from clubhouse at 8:15 o'clock, up Main Street to Irving, to Grand, to St. George's Avenue, to the bridge, countermarch to Scantinary Street, to Irving, to Central Avenue, to Whittier Street, to Cherry, to Campbell, to Milton Avenue, to Bryant Street, to Hazelwood Avenue, to Jaques Avenue, to Commerce Street, to Newbrunswick Avenue, to Williams Street, to Main, to Milton Avenue, to Irving Street, to Cherry, to Main, to clubhouse. Supper will be served to the wheelmen after the parade.

Corbett to Train at Hot Springs.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 13.—Corbett received a telegram early to-night from Manager Brady, who is at Hot Springs, telling him to leave for the latter place to-morrow. The telegram further stated that training quarters had been secured, and that protection is guaranteed.

Corbett said: "I and my party will leave here to-morrow night. The announcement in the telegram that protection is guaranteed is a pleasant surprise to me. I do not know, however, whether it means the protection is guaranteed me while training, or that there will be no interference at the fight. I certainly hope that the fight can be pulled off, and that we will not meet with the trouble in Arkansas that we have had in Texas."

It is very evident that Corbett still doubts the ability of the Florida Athletic Club to bring off the fight at Hot Springs, notwithstanding the reassuring telegram from Brady.

Entre Nous, 12; Engineers, 0.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Oct. 13.—On a muddy field, while rain fell at a lively rate, the Engineers' football team and that of the Entre Nous of Paterson struggled this afternoon in a contest on the parade ground. Neither team had ever before been scored against, and a hot fight for supremacy was the natural result of the meeting. The men slipped and slid on the field until nearly the first half had been played. The Entre Nous had scored 12 points when a disagreement arose between some of the men of the contesting teams, and the commanding officer of the post stopped the game. The score: Entre Nous, 12; Engineers, 0.

JERSEY DIVISION BLAMED

Zeal of the Cycling Officials Results in Disfavor Among Members.

ALL BECAUSE ROAD MAPS WERE CUT OFF

The Course Pursued, However, Was for the Best—Finances Improved and the Division Is Now Prosperous.

The zeal of the governing officers of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen to free that body from debt has brought it into disfavor with many cyclists in that State. It appears that a postal card issued at the headquarters of the league is the cause of the dissatisfaction. On this postal was printed the following:

The applicant will receive by mail from the officers of the division in which he is resident any and all roadbooks, handbooks, maps, &c., that members are entitled to.

When the present officers of the division took hold they found the financial condition of it most deplorable. They immediately set to work to devise a plan to place it on a sound business basis, and after much discussion of the subject it was decided to discontinue the offer of free road maps until July 1 last. This was done solely with the view of getting the division out of a financial quagmire.

Quite a large number of new members who evidently do not understand the situation have taken occasion to find fault with the division officers on this score. Their talk has aroused a feeling that there is something wrong in the management of the division, and this is not likely to be dispelled until an official explanation is made.

After July 1 the distribution of roadbooks and maps was resumed by Secretary-Treasurer Tattersall of Trenton. It is possible that some members may have been overlooked, but if such was the case, the omission will doubtless be very speedily rectified upon notification.

In justification of his action in not sending road maps, &c., to new members joining prior to July 1, Mr. Tattersall recently said: "No application blanks were ever printed by this division making such an offer (to give maps and roadbooks) until after July 1, to my knowledge, but if it is made clear that it was on any blank application issued by this division, we will readily make good the statement."

The action of the division officers in discontinuing the free distribution of maps and books, it was in effect from April 1 to July 1, had a very gratifying effect financially.

SHARP RACING IN IOWA.

The Circuit Fliers Make Close Finishes in the Council Bluffs Meet.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 13.—In the mile open yesterday, the chief race of the day, Bald, Bliss, Cooper, Wells, and Murphy were the starters. The tandem broke on the first start, and the men stopped and returned. On the second attempt Cooper beat the field out for the tandem, but dropped back on the stretch. Twenty-five yards from home Bald came between Murphy and the fence, and Cooper shot up on the outside, taking second. Bliss and Wells, the latter being third at the finish, also passed Murphy, who had tired himself out in the fight against the wind. The strong wind in the stretch was responsible for the slow time—2:09. The second and third quarters, a half-mile flying, was made in 0:58 1-5. The men hunted the rear of the tandem all through the third-of-a-mile race, and Pixley, who had caught the tandem, drove out for home twenty yards from the tape. Bald, on the inside, won in a hard finish by six inches, with Murphy and Cooper a foot back of him, and Pixley, on the other side of the machine, second.

Bob Wells, the local favorite, held up his reputation as a handicap rider when he made a clever win of the five-mile handicap. The summaries:

Mile Open, Class B.—Bald won, Cooper second, Wells third. Time—2:20.

Half-Mile, Class A.—Gadke, Omaha, won; Meirstein, Sioux City, second; McBride, Lincoln, third. Time—1:21.

Third-of-a-Mile Open, Class B.—Bald won, Pixley second, Murphy third, Cooper fourth. Time—0:47.

Mile Open, Class A.—McBride won, Patterson, Plattsmouth, second; Gadke third. Time—2:20.

Five-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Wells, San Francisco, (250 yards,) won; Kiser, (125 yards,) second; Fredericks, (350 yards,) third. Time—13:04.

Mile Handicap, Class A.—Meirstein (scratch) won; W. J. Schrader, (100 yards,) second; Brown, (75 yards,) third. Time—2:15 4-5.

EIGHTH BATTALION CYCLE CORPS.

To be Mustered into Service in a Fortnight—Its Winter Programme.

The Eighth Battalion, N. G. N. Y., is about to be strengthened by the addition of a new company, the papers for which will be presented at Brigade Headquarters this evening. A fortnight only will then expire before the date when the ceremony of mustering-in will take place in the armory of the Eighth, at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

This new company is the "bicycle company" which Charles P. Staubach, Captain of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, and Commissary Sergeant of the Eighth Battalion, has been organizing during the Summer. The original organization is known as the Eighth Battalion Cycle Club, from whose members, seventy in number, the members of the new company have been selected.

As a bicycle club pure and simple the organization has been very successful, having enjoyable outdoor runs, in addition to the evening rides on the armory floor, and has been so well represented on recent century runs as to capture first prize for having the largest number of survivors on the runs of the Century-Metropolis Wheelmen and of the Lexington Wheelmen. The rapid growth of the club and its strength on the road has so astonished the older clubs that one of the clubs which confidently expected to be a prize winner on one of the runs mentioned seriously protested the result, as they could not understand how so new a club could achieve such excellent results.

Military drills on foot and on wheel, bicycle races, and athletic, bowling, billiard, pool, and rifle contests during the Winter are but a part of the programme that is being arranged by this organization. Riders who desire to be among the charter members of the company should see Capt. Staubach at 575 Madison Avenue, or call at the armory on Friday evening.

ORIGIN OF PNEUMATIC TIRES.

A Veterinary of Belfast Made the First Experiment in 1889.

Very few of the hundreds of thousands of cyclists who now enjoy the pastime on an up-to-date safety, shod with pneumatic tires, have an idea from what a crude contrivance those same air cushions on their wheels have been evolved. Pneumatic tires were invented [illegible]-89 by J. B. Dunlop, a horse doctor of Belfast, Ireland. He had a son who rode a tricycle, and who by his indulgence had developed a nervous trouble. The veterinary concluded that the boy's disorder was due solely to the jolting of the wheels, and, planning to do away with the objection, so that the lad might continue his exercise, he hit upon the idea of putting air cushions on the wheels.

With only such material as he had at hand for use in doctoring equine invalids, he set to work. Using a broomstick as a mandrel, he wrapped it spirally with linen bandages. Next he took some rubber sheets and solution and them around the linen. The ends also he fastened with rubber solution. He inserted a valve a little better than a plug, and, putting it on the wheels, started his son away on the first pneumatic tires.

It was quickly found that the rough-and-ready style of fabric would not hold air, and so an inner sheath of pure rubber was tried. The valve was vulcanized to this inner tube in such a way that in the event of any trouble with the valve an entire new air sheath was the only remedy. Flat rims were in use at the time, and the tires were fastened to the rim by a strip of muslin which came out with the free edges from the under side of the tires. These ends were wrapped around the rim and vulcanized to it. The linen completely covered the rim, effectually concealing its material.

Tires such as these were used for a couple of years. They weighed from twelve to fifteen pounds a pair, and a puncture in one of them was about as serious a matter as a broken frame is at the present time.

MILITARY WHEELMEN'S CONVENTION

It Will Take Place To-morrow at the Broadway Central Hotel.

The first annual convention of the United States Military Wheelmen is to be held to-morrow morning at the Broadway Central Hotel, and all officers and soldiers and former officers and soldiers of the regular and volunteer armies of the United States, or of the National Guards of the various States who are wheelmen, have been invited to attend.

The object of the organization is to unite wheelmen who have a knowledge of military drill into bodies of such size as to test the practicability of moving and manoeuvring large bodies of troops with the bicycle. Capt. E. T. McCrystal of the Sixty-ninth Regiment is the temporary President of the organization.

The committee which has charge of the arrangements whereby the organization is to be made a permanent one says that "as the bicycle can never be developed for war purposes by military men who do not ride, nor by the wheelmen who wheel for business or pleasure, nor by the ordinary wheelmen's associations, it is important that all military riders should be united in one organization."

There will be several papers read to the convention, and some distinguished officers will speak.

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Press Wheelmen's Stag.

The first "stag" of the season of the Press Wheelmen was held yesterday morning at their clubrooms in Nassau Street. There was a large attendance of members and friends, who thoroughly enjoyed the fine programme. Among those who took part in the entertainment were Harry Foresman, John Coleman, John McCourt, Mr. Doyle of the "Down on the Mississippi" company, Dennis Dailey, Harry Bailey, Irving Pinover, "Danny" Murphy, Frederick Bradshaw, "Jack" Nevins, and Mr. Hartman. Prof. Quigley accompanied all the soloists on the piano. A vote of thanks was tendered to all those who had contributed to the success of the first "smoker." The committee in charge were Daniel Killeen, John J. Foley, and J. E. MacLauchlan, assisted by William Walker, Chairman of the House Committee. Charles Maxwell had charge of the programme. Many "stars" of Big Six were present.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A lively mileage contest is going on among the wheelmen of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn. The contest began on April 1, and up to date the standing of the leaders is as follows: G. C. Badeau, 5,447; W. E. Ruge, 5,693; F. F. Mergarel, 4,625; B. B. Gray, 3,450; C. Enderle, 3,161; Charles T. Faber, 2,363; W. H. Stratton, 2,339; H. Belitz, 2,113. October is the last month of the contest.

—The Spalding racing team will take a Southern trip in about two weeks to try for records. Thus will make a special attempt to break the hour mark, while "Dute" Cabanne will make an onslaught on the short-distance figures. At present all the members of the team are taking a rest.

—The Harlem Wheelmen will hold the first of a series of monthly receptions at 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on the evening of Nov. 4. Besides these receptions there will be ladies' card parties and club smokers at short intervals on the Winter programme.

—The Women's Auxiliary Committee associated in the management of the fair to be held for the benefit of the Liberty Wheelmen's building fund will meet this evening at the clubhouse, in Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. After the business meeting a progressive euchre party will be held.

—The Liberty Wheelmen will be represented in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island by R. F. Mullins, Samuel McBennett, Sylvester Winkler, Jr., A. Winkler, Alexander Schwalbach, H. J. Valentine, Clement Weiss, and C. W. Green.

—"Freddie" Van Sicklen of Chicago and this city is expected to arrive here this week. He talks of making an attempt on the record between the two cities, and if he does his plans go through, he will probably begin the ride in about two weeks.

—Considerable success fell to the lot of the Harlem Wheelmen's racing team last week. At the Mount Holly (N. J.) Fair, Harrison, Letterson, and Taylor won six prizes between them, four of which were firsts.

—Paige of the Kings Countys, who finished first in the "walk-over" in the ten-mile team race of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, held at Rahway on Saturday, finished the ride in 34:19.

—That persistent storm yesterday put a damper on cycling. Had the conditions been favorable, thousands of riders would have been awheel in the Park and on the favorite drives.

—The bowling night for the Long Island Wheelmen is Thursday of each week. They roll on the alleys at the corner of Bedford and Jefferson Avenues, in Brooklyn.

—J. Walter Spalding will sail on the Fuerst Bismarck on Wednesday for a Winter's rest in Italy. He will be accompanied by his family.

—A new cycling academy has been opened at Third Avenue and Fiftieth Street, South Brooklyn.

To Try Chess with Pillsbury.

Senor Manuel Marquez Sterling, the chess champoin of Mexico, will shortly visit Brooklyn, where he will compete with Harry N. Pillsbury, Brooklyn's famous young chess champion. A dinner will be given to Mr. Pillsbury by his chess friends at the Pouch Galley to-morrow evening. Chauncey M. Depew and others will be present. A gold watch, suitably engraved, is to be presented to Mr. Pillsbury.

CITY MARSHALS NOT RECOGNIZED

They Claim that Outsiders Get the Fees That They Should Obtain from Civil Court Business.

A meeting of the New-York City Marshals was called for 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at 271 Grand Street. Only six Marshals were present, and the meeting was adjourned until some time after election day, the date to be determined by Henry Loewe, the Chairman pro tem.

The Marshals held their first meeting last Tuesday night, at 108 Clinton Place. The object in view was the betterment of their condition, and eighteen of the thirty-seven Marshals were present. Mr. Loewe and E. O. Murray, who was made temporary Secretary, were the only officers elected.

Mr. Loewe stated yesterday that Mayor Strong's appointees were "Marshals in name only."

"The office was said to be worth $4,000 or $5,000 a year," he continued, "but instead, we are scarcely making our salt. There is only one court in the city where we are officially recognized, and that is Judge McCrea's. The Marshals there and those attached to city departments are making out all right, but the rest of us are under heavy expenses, which our returns do not half cover.

"In the first place, very few of us are given desk room in the courts, and, in consequence, we are compelled to hire rooms next to or opposite the court buildings at our own expense. Then, again, the Justices recognize the old Marshals, and give them, if not all, at least the cream of the dispossess proceedings. The clerks of the courts, too, ignore us and recognize the old Marshals and their assistants, while the latter hang around the doors of the courts and inside the courtrooms and snatch up everything that comes along. Instead of there being 37 Marshals, there are 237, and while we, the official appointees, are starving, the old Marshals, who have absolutely no right to do any business, are doing just as well as they were when they were the official City Marshals. We are under heavy bonds of over $4,000, while they are under none, and the state of affairs as it is at present should not exist.

"How can it be remedied? I don't know. Perhaps it is within the province of Mayor Strong to request the Civil Justces to perform their duty with regard to us, but I am afraid our only recourse is to the Legislature, and it is for that reason we have organized. It is our intention after election to draft a bill and present it to the Legislature, and thus endeavor to do away with the abuses that now exist."

Marshals Maas and Erskine coincided with Mr. Loewe, and expressed a hope that there will be a speedy settlement of their difficulties.

Mr. Roosevelt to Speak in Baltimore.

From The Baltimore Sun, Oct. 12.

Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt of New-York telegraphed yesterday that he will be present at the Republican ratification meeting at Music Hall next Monday night. He is expected to deliver a strong speech on good government.

Held Nothing Back.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Any insanity in your family?" asked the examining physician.

"Well," said the man who was applying for life insurance, "my wife says she must have been crazy to have ever married me."

PRINCETON AND HARVARD

Likely to Meet This Fall on the Football Gridiron.

PROPOSITION MADE BY HARVARD

The Tigers' Team Improving Rapidly in the Game, and Plenty of Spirit Shown by the Students.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 13.—The prospect for a football game between Harvard and Princeton this year is becoming very bright. The Princeton Graduate Advisory Committee and the Executive Committee of the undergraduates were in session here last night. After the meeting, Manager Millbank said that action had been taken on the proposition received from Mr. Sears of Harvard for a game between the two teams, and the following reply was wired by him to the Harvard management: "The Executive Committee acknowledges the receipt of the letter of Mr. Sears of Harvard and the telegram from Prof. James Barr Ames authorizing Mr. Sears to represent Harvard in writing Princeton a proposition, and that they reply that Princeton will accept a proposition to play Harvard a football game in Princeton on Nov. 2, and a return game at Cambridge next year, provided satisfactory adjustment of the rules can be made, and they would ask that Capt. Brewer would appoint a meeting with Capt. Lea to adjust rules and arrange details of the game. The committee at the meeting to consist of the Captains of the teams and a graduate of each institution."

It is thought here that little difficulty will be experienced in arranging rules that will be satisfactory to both teams, in which case the long breach in athletics between the two institutions will be healed.

The candidates for the Princeton football eleven have been on the gridiron long enough now to judge what sort of a team Capt. Lea will be able to get together. A month has been spent in active work, and the usual batch of unavailable material has now been weeded out. The coaches feel encouraged by the work of the men now playing in the daily practice. The Southern trip served to bring out the weak and strong points of the team, and the showing made on that trip has aroused the old-time spirit at old Nassau.

It is now believed that Capt. Lea's men will compare favorably with teams of former years, so far as a first eleven goes, but the weakness pointed out in these dispatches two weeks ago, i. e., the lack of strong substitutes, is still giving the coaches considerable trouble, and is likely to do so throughout the season. The line as now playing is made up with Gayley in the centre, Riggs and Rhodes at guards, Lea and Church at tackles, and Cochran, Knight, and Hearn alternating at the ends. Johnston was thought to have a cinch on an end position, but he has been out of the game for some days on account of sickness, and, unless he recovers soon, will have to make rapid progress when he does return, if he expects to keep Knight or Hearn from taking his position.

Smith, at quarter, has made such rapid progress as to have a first claim for that position, and Brokaw is pushing him hard. Brokaw is a swift runner, but his work in recent practice has shown a tendency to fumbling, which is likely to harm his chances unless remedied soon. Armstrong at half, has shown rapid progress, and will undoubtedly secure a place in the final make-up of the eleven.

Rosengarten's injury in the Virginia game will keep him out of much-needed practice for the next week or ten days, and Fulton is just good enough to endanger his chances for first choice for the position. What he does has shown up so poorly in recent practice as to put himself far behind in the race. Baird, the other freshman back, is now trying for half, and bids fair to make a good substitute. Pope, at full back, is now in the lead for that position, but Baird has failed to come up to his last year's form.

The general team work of the eleven has shown considerable improvement in the last week. The interference is now formed quickly, and runs with speed and harmony. Armstrong runs beautifully behind the interference, but Fulton shows a tendency to run away from it. It is now evident that Capt. Lea means to play straight football. No tricks have been practiced up to this time, but the attention of the coachers has been devoted to training the team in rush plays, men from the line being trained to run with the ball and backs being developed as buckers. Kicking is seldom resorted to, but at the end of each practice game the full backs are coached in punting and the halves in catching. In the latter feat the team shows a great weakness. The catching is exceedingly poor.

Every effort is being made to induce Edwin G. Crowdis, the big centre who gave Dudley Riggs a hard tussle for the snap-back position last season, to come out and try for a position in the line. It is freely prophesied that, should he do so, he would give either Riggs or Rhodes a hard fight for one of the guards. Crowdis thus far declines to play, saying his books require his entire attention.

NO YALE-HARVARD GAME.

Efforts of Alumni to Effect an Agreement Have Failed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 13.—The long controversy between Harvard and Yale on the athletic question is at an end. Harvard refuses to have any athletics of any sort with Yale, because Yale will not play Harvard at football until Harvard apologizes. Accordingly, the two universities will now have time to cool off, and when they do come together again, will do so in a more friendly spirit.

Harvard never was before so firmly united on one policy. The spirit in college is unanimous that the statement of the Harvard Athletic Committee, declaring a cessation of all athletic relations was the only plan that could have been pursued. The following editorial from The Harvard Crimson exactly expresses the sentiment of the university:

"Any explanation of Harvard's attitude toward Yale in athletics is unnecessary, if by that it is implied that any modification of Harvard's policy has been made since the reply was sent to "Captain Thorne's letter." Our athletic authorities—who, it will be observed, have assumed the full responsibility of their position in name as well as in fact, in all official correspondence—have pursued a course which has been eminently consistent, and which will appeal as such to a large majority of those who are interested in college athletics. The history of the events in this unfortunate controversy may be briefly stated as follows:

"Harvard was beaten by Yale at Springfield in the annual game last Fall. Although there were certain features of that game which received adverse comment in practically all of the leading papers of the country, nothing happened which, in the eyes of the Harvard team or of the Harvard athletic authorities, would prevent the teams of the two universities from meeting in friendly rivalry another year. Accordingly, Harvard, as the defeated team, challenged Yale to a game this Fall.

"In reply Yale refused to consider a challenge unless the Harvard team would formally disavow certain statements made by a Harvard coach—a thing which neither could nor ought to do. Harvard then made the only possible answer to this demand, and assuming that Yale's position, whether reasonable or unreasonable, was taken in good faith, suppsed that there was an end for the present of all athletic relations between the two universities. For it was impossible to see, considering that every intercollegiate sport at Harvard is under the supervision of one committee, how any further negotiations could be carried on regarding any intercollegiate sport.

"During the Summer, an attempt was made by Yale graduates to see whether Harvard still held to her first position; but the only definite proposition advanced was the 'correspondence' between Capts. Thorne and Brewer, which, not to mention its artificial character, was an affront to Harvard in that it was a disguised repetition of Capt. Thorne's letter, and implied a total lack of seriousness in Harvard's reply.

"As Harvard took Yale's letter in good faith, and answered in the same spirit, the result was that the athletic relations between the two universities lapsed. Obviously they could only be restored by the party that broke them off. Here comes the whole question at issue. Which college really took the initiative, the one that made a demand which public opinion has adjudged it impossible to comply with without loss of self-respect, or the one that merely states its inability to accede to this demand? 'Call black, white,' says Yale, 'or we shall not play.' 'We cannot,' says Harvard. Whose fault is it that there is no game this year?"

The Harvard team has not shown any great improvement during the past week, except in defense. The offensive play is as weak as ever, there being almost no interference that is worth anything. The most encouraging feature of the week's work is in the fact that the candidates for the vacant positions are narrowed down to a few for each place.

Right guard seems to belong to the big New-York freshman, Jaffray. Early in the week, the scheme was tried of putting Doucette at centre and removing Frank Shaw to right guard, but it failed to work. Shaw is better at centre than Doucette, and Jaffray better at right guard than Shaw. He seems to thrive under the hard work in spite of predictions, and is rapidly learning the points of the game, thanks to the coaching of Lewis, Cranston, and Waters.

The 'Varsity crew will row a race of two miles with the eight of the Boston Athletic Association on Oct. 25. The crew as it is rowing at present is made up as follows: Stroke, Bullard, 167 pounds; No. 7, Jennings, 186; 6, R. H. Stevenson, 178; 5, Perkins, 177; 4, Ames, 173; 3, Hollister, 168; 2, Stillman, 168; bow, Chatman, 164. All these men, except Ames and Perkins, were on the 'Varsity last year.

DARTMOUTH'S ATHLETIC GAMES.

Juniors and Freshmen Tied at 44 Points—Chase's Score, 26.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 13.—

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:15—His Excellency.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Hansel and Gretel.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Christopher, Jr.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—David Garrick and Lend Me Five Shillings.
FORT GEORGE CASINO, 194th St-Amsterdam Av—Concert Afternoon and Evening.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Mavourneen.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—Marie Stuart.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—The Black Crook.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—A Social Highwayman.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'n Head Wilson.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
IRVING PLACE, Irving Place-15th St—8:15—Ferreol.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Brondway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The Capitol.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-3d Av—3:00—Grand Fair.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	58	58	59
6 A. M.	60	56	58
9 A. M.	62	57	58
12 M.	62	60	62
4 P. M.	59	58	59
6 P. M.	59	58	58
9 P. M.	57	57	59
12 P. M.	53	57	59

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....59.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....57.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....61.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....57.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 14, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CONSPIRING TO MISLEAD.

Prominent Republican newspapers have conspired to make their readers believe that the woolen industry in this country is greatly depressed and on the brink of ruin. They have been induced to take this course by the American Protective Tariff League or by certain persons connected with that association, and the aim of those who have organized this conspiracy is to procure popular support for the attack upon the wool and woolens schedule of the new tariff which Republican politicians propose to make at the coming session of Congress.

These Republican newspapers are doing their part of the work in their editorial columns, without the slightest regard for the proof which their news columns contain that they are guilty of wicked misrepresentation. Official reports showing the consumption of wool, the dispatches of the last four months concerning increases of wages and activity in the mills, the unbiased reports of trade journals, and all other facts relating to the industry, are permitted to have no weight when the word is sent around by the managers of the League or some other group of McKinley politicians that the woolen industry must be depressed in the editorial rooms.

The Boston Journal is the chief agent of this combination in New-England. An examination of our exchanges shows that the work has been taken up by other agents in the Middle and Western States. We referred to The Journal's misrepresentations a few days ago; to-day we shall point out in The Journal's own trade reports the proof that misrepresentation is a mild word for what it has been doing. Speaking of a recent sale of American wool for export, The Journal said, on the 8th inst.:

"Why is the American wool sold to foreign manaufacturers? Simply because there is no demand for it here.

"American mills which see their trade slipping away from them of course have no use for American materials, and the wool which they once bought must necessarily either be thrown back on the hands of the growers or sold abroad to the foreign manufacturer for any price he may be willing to pay for it. If this incident means anything, it means that instead of working up our own wool in our own factories, as we were doing under Republican protection, we are now sending it abroad to be worked up in foreign factories and returned to us in the shape of finished goods."

Now, it is well known that the consumption of wool, both domestic and foreign, has been very large in the American factories during the last few months. The imports of wool, and especially of clothing wool, have been enormous, and it is noticeable that great quantities of clothing wool have been received from abroad and used by our manufacturers since the duties on foreign woolen goods were reduced, on Jan. 1. We asked The Journal to tell us what had become of the 206,133,906 pounds of foreign wool imported during the year ending on June 30, and to explain why the American manufacturers were now buying foreign wool at the rate of 250,000,000 pounds a year.

As no explanation has been offered, we now direct the attention of The Journal and of other Republican newspapers engaged in the same work to what The Journal's own trade reports say about the sale and consumption of domestic wool (and foreign wool) at the present time.

A small quantity of American wool was sold to Bradford manufacturers "simply because," The Journal asserted, "there is no demand for it at home" and our wool "must be sold to the foreign manufacturer for any price he may be willing to pay for it."

But on Friday last, the 11th inst., The Boston Journal published the fact that the sales of wool in the Boston market for the three weeks preceding had been larger than ever before "in a similar period." We quote from The Journal as follows:

"The wool market has continued active, and large sales, amounting in all to 9,446,000 pounds, are again reported. This business, with that transacted in the previous two weeks, makes a total of about 30,000,000 pounds, which is without doubt the largest amount of wool ever sold on this market in a similar period. An average of 10,000,000 pounds a week is extraordinary.

"The bulk of the business has been on manufacturers' account. They have been the heaviest purchasers.

"While the sales of foreign grades this week were 2,777,000 pounds smaller than a week ago, the sales of domestic show an increase of 320,000 pounds.

"The sales for the week foot up 9,446,000 pounds, including 7,074,000 pounds domestic and 2,372,000 pounds foreign. The sales since Jan. 1 foot up 173,020,400 pounds, including 116,988,800 pounds domestic and 56,031,600 foreign. [These figures show how the American demand for both domestic and foreign wool has increased during the last few months, that demand which, The Journal says, does not exist.]

"On the whole, wool prospects are good, and the staple is valuable property to hold on to."

The "situation" of American woolen goods is also reported to be "better." Such was The Journal's own record of the condition of the wool and woolen trades, as indicated in the leading wool market, at a time when it was declaring that there was "no demand at home for American wool," and that for this reason American wool must be sold abroad at almost any price!

We quote also from the weekly report of The Boston Commercial Bulletin, a trade journal inclined toward McKinleyism, which makes the sales a little larger (9,526,500 pounds) and comments as follows:

"The business transacted during the past week has been large and compares favorably with that of last week, which was the heaviest in the history of the trade. For the three weeks that have just closed there has been more wool sold for actual consumption than at any other similar period in this market. Manufacturers have been the largest buyers. Of the total of sales reported, over 7,000,000 pounds were of American growth."

The promoters of this Republican conspiracy to create a belief that the woolen industry has been ruined by the new tariff, and that American wool must be shipped abroad because "there is no demand for it at home," have been very unfortunate in the selection of a time for their work. They should now collect a fund to be paid to manufacturers for closing mills that are in full activity and should induce their newspaper agents to discontinue the publication of their own market reports.

THE GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS.

It is in the fifth chapter of their declaration that the Good Government Clubs speak of the course they have pursued as one dictated by "common sense and conscience." That assertion, we think, could be successfully contested. In this case common sense is composite. It embraces the sense of the adaptation of the means to the end to be attained, the sense of timeliness, of propriety, and all the factors that constitute expediency, a word not much liked by Good Government Club men, but one to which politicians and statesmen of serious influence in public affairs give a prominent place in their vocabulary. It embraces the sharpened sense of the practical politician and the sense of self-preservation.

The common ending of political movements conducted on this high plane is that they wear themselves out by want of success. The members of the sect drop away one by one and betake themselves to fields where visible results sometimes reward their zeal. After a time there remain only a few idealists for whom counsels of perfection possess an unfading charm.

Common sense does not counsel barren procedures. It demands practical results and suggests the means to attain them. It would have counseled the Good Government Clubs against attempting to start the non-partisan locomotive off at full speed on an up grade lest it break down altogether. The change from party spoils government to business government is tremendous. We hardly made a beginning last year, for under the increasing pressure Mayor STRONG is developing into a pretty sturdy partisan spoilsman. Patience will be tried and even conscience wrenched by the compromises necessary to advancement up this rugged steep. A heedless rush will result in broken bones. The question is not merely when shall we begin, but where shall we end? The Good Government Clubs should have considered more maturely the practical aspects of their task before they decided to put their ticket into the field. Conscience and courage and perfect sincerity they had, wisdom failed them.

But in every other substantial point and statement their declaration is perfectly just, truthful, and unanswerable. It reviews without mercy the terms of the bargain made by the Committee of Fifty with the Platt machine and the State Democracy, and sets forth, with a lucidity that is all the more cruel for its candor, the details of that immoral transaction. If the Good Government Clubs were not wise, the Committee of Fifty was certainly weak. It allowed Mr. LAUTERBACH to drive it into a corner and dictate the terms of the bargain.

THE WESTCHESTER RACING CASE.

It is a thoroughly commendable step that the gentlemen connected with the State Racing Commission, The Jockey Club, and the Westchester Racing Association have taken to test the constitutionality of the law governing the racing of horses, known as the Percy-Gray law.

Under a decision of Justice BISCHOFF of the Court of Common Pleas in a case trumped up to annoy the gentlemen interested in trying to place racing on a higher level than it has ever held in this country, a sweepstakes race was declared to be "gambling and a lottery," and the law under the provisions of which such races were run was declared unconstitutional. It was learned that men who had secured the decision on their case proposed to annoy, and, if possible, subject to the indignity of an arrest the gentlemen having the management of the races to begin at Westchester to-morrow. It was the same sort of scheme that had been resorted to at other meetings and under a previous law as a mode of revenge, because the very profitable business of conducting poolrooms in this city had been interfered with and broken up.

Col. S. B. LAWRENCE, President of the Westchester Racing Association, on the advice of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman alike of the State Racing Commission and The Jockey Club, was arrested on Saturday, as already stated in our news columns, in order that a test of the value of the law might be had from the highest State court. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge INGRAHAM, which permits the whole question to be immediately passed upon. A hearing is set for this morning.

While the Westchester Racing Association has no sweepstakes races set down for decision at its coming meeting, Mr. BELMONT and the gentlemen associated with him in The Jockey Club, under whose auspices the Westchester meeting is to be held, decided that they would rather abandon that meeting than to carry it on in even seeming violation of law. The hearing to-day and the decision that will follow are expected positively to determine the exact status of the Percy-Gray law, and either put a stop to racing under the present Constitution or certainly establish its legality, and so put an end to the possibility of further annoyances and indignities to which the few gamblers interested would like to see the managers of The Jockey Club subjected.

Whatever may be the outcome of this step to test the law, the gentlemen who have taken it will abide by it in the same manly fashion in which they have invited this judicial inquiry into the merits of the whole matter. No other course could be expected from the men who, at considerable personal loss in time and money, are trying to make of racing the clean, honest, honorable, and thoroughly reputable sport that it should be. It is unfortunate that just at this time, when their efforts seem about to be crowned with success, they should be subjected to annoyance by a few persons whose interest it is to make racing purely a gambling business.

POLITICAL IDIOCY.

In what respects does the State Democracy believe that good government would be promoted and the safeguards of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness made surer by the election of any or all of its legislative candidates?

They are, with a very few exceptions, a scrubby lot, not a whit better than the Tammany candidates. What are they running for, anyway? To beat the Tammany men? Then why not go about it in a manlier fashion and indorse, or at least vote for, the Republican candidates?

There is no logic or consistency in the position of this organization. It supports the State ticket of the Democrats and stands upon the Syracuse platform. It has even made a platform of its own, readily accepted by the obliging LAUTERBACH, which demands a settlement of the Sunday excise law question by local option. Yet it is doing everything in its power, by its legislative nominations, to make the defeat of local option absolutely certain by electing a Republican Legislature. That is political idiocy.

The Kunzenmann-Grote-Williams scandal ought to warn the State Democracy that it has chosen a path that its leaders, at least, cannot tread. There has been no more odoriferous incident in local politics since the days of the deals between Tammany and the Republican Boys.

GUARDING THE ICE SUPPLIES.

The Connecticut Board of Health has undertaken such an inspection of the sources of ice supply as should be made by the sanitary authorities of every State. The local agents or representatives of the board have been instructed to examine all the ponds or other bodies of water in their towns from which ice is taken for consumption, and to ascertain whether the water is contaminated or exposed to pollution. Owners will be required to prevent hereafter the pollution of such sources of ice supply as are now contaminated, or to look elsewhere for ice.

It should be known that the germ of typhoid fever survives for a long time in ice, and that when pond or river water contains typhoid germs they are not necessarily excluded from the ice which forms on the surface. The history of the typhoid epidemics at Plymouth, Penn., Grand Forks, N. D., and Windsor, Vt., affords evidence concerning the hardiness of typhoid germs, for, although ice was not the agent of infection in either of these epidemics, it was shown that the germs by which the water supplies were polluted had been in contact with ice and exposed to a freezing temperature for a considerable time before they entered the houses of consumers with the water carried through the pipes. Several epidemics, however, have been caused by the use of infected ice, and the origin of thirty or forty cases of this fever in Holyoke during the past Summer was thus explained by the sanitary authorities.

The experiments and researches of Dr. T. M. PRUDDEN of this city were the first, we think, that afforded clear and convincing proof as to the dangerous character of ice taken from the surface of streams and ponds polluted by sewage. The manufacture of artificial ice from distilled water is an industry which has been established and stimulated by the evidence that natural ice is frequently taken from polluted bodies of water. The sources of ice supplies designed for public consumption should be subjected to sanitary supervision.

SHERMAN'S FRIDAY OPINIONS.

Senator SHERMAN may change his mind in a day or two, but on Friday it appeared to be tolerably clear on four subjects—the Republican prospect for success in Ohio, the dependence upon the President for a continuance of what Mr. SHERMAN reluctantly admitted were "better times," the delicacy of the financial situation, and his preference for Col. BRIGHT as a compromise Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

"Signs point to Republican success at the Presidential election," Mr. SHERMAN said, apparently in ignorance of the fact that Indianapolis had voted 4,000 Democratic and had beaten a Republican for whom ex-President HARRISON had made a special appeal.

Should the times persist in growing better, Mr. SHERMAN will doubtless cheerfully admit that he was in error. To a man who is accustomed to changing, rather than to endeavoring to justify, opinions boldly uttered and therefore presumably adopted after reflection and conviction, the admissions that "there is no substantial revival" and that "there has been material improvement," spoken in the same sentence, would convey no reproach of insincerity if made ridiculous by a business revival of the most prodigious proportions.

Surely, Mr. SHERMAN did not intend that his words should be seriously taken when he told his interviewer, in reply to an inquiry as to whether Congress would do anything this Winter to improve the situation: "That depends upon the President." For he admitted in the same sentence that the Republicans have complete power in the House, and he knows that the Republicans may obtain a majority in the Senate if they are determined to have it. It cannot be that Mr. SHERMAN would give the impression that the Republican House should be guided by the Democratic President. If that is true, how can the platform of the Republican Party in this State, which attributes "the dawn of returning prosperity" to the election of a Republican House of Representatives, mean anything but an empty boast?

Senator SHERMAN speaks advisedly when he says, answering an inquiry as to the outlook for financial legislation: "That is a question I do not want to discuss. It is a delicate matter, and I had better wait. It must be considered very carefully."

When it comes to the organization of the Senate, he makes it look quite plain that he, at least, does not hope for a responsible Republican majority in that body. He sees a "divide" of small offices ahead, an amicable settlement between the Democrats, who are clearly in a minority, and the Republicans, who have a plurality. He has heard of "a compromise," and he says, with sprightly terseness: "I favor that." And he goes into details so far as to express a willingness to have a Republican Secretary and Col. "DICK" BRIGHT, a Democrat, for Sergeant at Arms.

If these reflections and opinions were not likely to be changed next week, or were really important, even if not to be changed, they would not be interesting if they had not come from Senator SHERMAN.

THE SUPPLY OF SHIP ARMOR.

The decision of Secretary HERBERT that the bids for the Kearsarge and her mate should not include alternative proposals for supplying the armor as well as the machinery and hulls, as Chief Constructor HICHBORN had recommended, may prove to be the subject of some discussion in Congress. We may safely assume, however, that the Secretary received such assurances from the two great armor plants at Bethlehem and Pittsburg as justified this decision.

Unless, indeed, there is to be a decided gain in economy and in promptness of delivery, the existing custom of purchasing the armor for the Government directly of the makers has certain advantages. Of these the most important, probably, is that of keeping in operation and ready for the Government's use in case of sudden need two great armor-producing establishments.

To Secretary WHITNEY is due the credit of starting the present system. When as yet the making of thick steel plates for the belts of battleships was an unknown art in this country, he made a contract with the Bethlehem Iron Works of sufficient magnitude to authorize the company to lay out the heavy expense of a plant. His successor, Secretary TRACY, doubled the source of supply by a similar contract with the Carnegie works. There was no stipulation, of course, that these two establishments should have the right to supply all the armor that the Government would need for its new ships, and, in fact, any other establishment can bid on the armor for which the Government asks proposals. Yet undoubtedly they feel that, since the Government is the only user of ship armor, there is no reason why it should not be the direct purchaser, and, further, that it might make the industry more precarious to have the purchases made through a middleman. The contractor for the battleship might, for example, exact terms, relating to his general business interests, which the Government would not.

On the other hand, the Secretary must have satisfied himself, we should surmise, that hereafter both in price and promptness of delivery the Government will have nothing to complain of. This he would have to do in order to answer the inquiry why he did not allow the bidding to be done in the alternative form, even if only for the sake of ascertaining whether there would be a gain in economy.

The only new element in the case of recent years is that American-made armor is now supplied for foreign ships, and this fact caused an amendment to be inserted by the House in the last Navy bill, to the effect that no higher price should be paid for armor to any firm by our Government than by other nations. But if the Government does its business properly there ought apparently to be little gain in having a middleman purchase and sell to it the armor it needs.

Why do Dr. PARKHURST and Mr. ROOSEVELT speak of the Tammany Tiger as "she"? Wasn't it long ago decided that the beast is a Tom?

If that man out in Minnesota who has sued the State for damages because he was attacked and injured by a moose, succeeds in getting a verdict by virtue of the contention he raises that as the State makes it unlawful to kill a moose at any time or in any circumstances, it is responsible for all acts its wards may commit, then it will be necessary to prepare for an advance in the rate of taxation all over the country. Game laws exist everywhere, nowadays, and when one thinks of how many people are bitten by trout each year during the close season, of how many are devoured by partridge and prairie chickens, and of the hecatombs annually sacrificed to appease the ferocity of woodchucks and gray squirrels, the drain to which the Treasuries of the various Commonwealths will be subjected can easily be imagined.

This is the way they are figuring out the cost of Republican rule at Albany up in the State: The little town of Avoca, Steuben County, with about 2,200 inhabitants, must pay $800 more in 1895, under Republican control in the State, than it paid in 1894, when the Democrats were managing the State finances. And Avoca's people think it is too expensive to pay 36 cents a head for luxury in which its taxpayers cannot see that they have any share.

It has long been a cause of profound wonder, in more than a few minds, that three or four men so often succeed in stopping a railway train and robbing all its passengers, a hundred or more in number. These episodes are the stranger, too, in that they usually occur in the West or Southwest, where the habit of carrying deadly weapons is supposed to prevail to a considerable extent among the reputable as well as the disreputable classes of citizens. That there is neither need nor excuse for the docility with which hands are thrown up on such occasions is made quite obvious by the good results which followed the adoption of an exactly contrary course by a plucky woman telegrapher named MARSHALL. Two of the conventional masked bandits entered her office, which is in the little Californian village of Baden. It was late at night, and there was no aid within summoning distance. The thieves pointed the usual revolvers and made the usual demand, but Mrs. MARSHALL, instead of handing over her own property and that of her employers, seized a pistol from its shelf and opened fire. The men lingered just long enough to send a bullet through her arm, and then departed with great speed into the outer darkness. If this admirable precedent were to be followed in the future by men as well as women, there is every reason to believe that the bandit business would languish and expire within six months, and that no longer would there be occasion to read about the collection of gold watches and pocketbooks by enterprising farm laborers and temporarily unemployed barkeepers from long, trembling rows of individuals wearing trousers, indeed, but giving no evidences, in the shape of courage and strength, that petticoats would not become them infinitely better.

WORK ON COLUMBIA'S LIBRARY

It Will Probably Be Done on Time—Free Treatment for Students.

Favored by the beautiful weather during September, the work on the new library on Morningside Heights progressed very rapidly. The contract calls for the completion of the building by June, 1897, and to all appearances the agreement will be fulfilled. Most of the excavation in progress is being done for the approach to the library from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, which will be taken up by a flight of steps, 325 feet wide. The plans for University Hall, the Engineering Building, and the Physical Science Building are now in the hands of the Trustees. The authorities expect that the removal to the new site will be accomplished by October, 1897.

It has long since been apparent that the library is too large for its present quarters. From Jan. 1, 1895, to May 31, 1895, 10,961 volumes were added to the library. With the poor facilities for accommodating the books at hand, the librarian has been overwhelmed. To relieve the pressure a little, it has been found necessary to take one of the Law School lecture rooms and stack 20,000 volumes in it. The library now contains about 200,000 volumes. The new library will accommodate more volumes than any library in the country, save the Congressional Library at Washington.

A unique and still a highly serviceable step has been taken by the Committee on Aid for Students, whereby all the students at Columbia may be treated free of charge at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the School of Medicine of Columbia. This will not only include treatment at the clinic, but also visits to the homes of the various members of the Faculty. Prof. Kemp, School of Pure Science; Prof. Blake, School of Arts; Prof. Huntington, School of Medicine; Prof. Burdick, School of Law; Prof. Giddings, School of Political Science; Prof. Todd, School of Philosophy, compose the committee. F. M. Cutler is clerk.

The extraction of argon, the recently discovered element, will be undertaken this year in the laboratories of the college.

The Torrey Botanical Club opened the Winter's work with a meeting last Tuesday, at which Prof. N. Britton of the Department of Botany and Secretary of the New-York Botanical Garden, read a paper.

Two new tutors in mathematics began work at Columbia this year—Dr. J. B. Chittenden and Mr. J. E. Hill. Dr. Chittenden took his A. B. at Harvard in 1889. His Ph. D. he took at Konigsberg. Mr. Hill is a Yale '90 man.

Epidemic of Marriage in Hungary.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Hungary is just passing through a social crisis of the acutest kind. There is an epidemic of marriage. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the whole mind of the Magyars is set only on marrying and giving in marriage. The cause of this extraordinary fillip to an old but declining industry is the civil-marriage law, which comes into operation next Tuesday. Those who are opposed to it are marrying each other with feverish haste, as men and women who will never get a chance of satisfactory wedlock again. Against these, the supporters of civil marriage are organizing counter-demonstrations on a gigantic scale. Every friend of reform is doing all that one man or woman can do to insure a record-breaking total on Tuesday and the following days. There is huge competition to be first past the Register under the new order. Nor is this unnatural, for the winners are like to have a speech made over them by the Mayor, to be entertained at a public banquet, and, probably, adds our sanguine informant, serenaded by the Liberal Party. It is, in sort, the Conservative programme to get its voters all married out before Tuesday, and the Liberal programme to come in with an overwhelming majority after Tuesday, when the Conservative poll is closed. We have heard of political marriages before, but never on so wide a democratic basis as this.

Princess Julia of Battenberg.

From The London Daily News.

Princess Julia of Battenberg, whose death was reported recently, was, our Berlin correspondent says, of Alsatian origin, being the great-granddaughter of a Protestant pastor named Schweppenhäuser, in Alsace. A daughter of this pastor was, on the death of her father, taken to the Grand Ducal Court of Hesse as a companion to one of the Princesses of her own age. The two young girls became such fast friends that the Princess, when she left for Warsaw on her marriage, took her companion with her. Fräulein Schweppenhäuser later married Prof. Haucke, Director of a school at Warsaw which was patronized by the noblest Polish families. She had three sons, who all had brilliant careers. The eldest became a General, and Russian War Minister of the Kingdom of Poland; the second was also a General and aide-de-camp of the Czar, while the youngest became a State Councillor. The eldest bore the title of Count von Haucke, and was killed in 1830 at the head of the Russian troops in suppressing the Polish insurrection. By order of the Czar Nicholas his children were educated at the Russian Court. Among them was the Countess Julia, who in 1857 married Prince Alexander of Hesse.

College School of Journalism.

From The Pennsylvanian.

The classes in the course of journalism in the University of Pennsylvania are now being organized, and there is every prospect that more men will enter this year than ever before. The scope of this course has been made much larger since last year, and with Prof. Joseph French Johnson at the head of it, there is no doubt that it will soon be one of the most well-known and appreciated courses in the college department.

Prof. Johnson, before he came to the university, was one of the editors of a large Chicago daily, and is thoroughly competent to take charge of a school of journalism.

The course includes lectures on current topics, on which the men are supposed to take notes and prepare newspaper articles; lectures on the history of the art of newspaper making, and a course in newspaper practice, such as writing editorials, working up assignments, &c.

Although this course cannot give a man the actual journalistic experience, it can at least give him a knowledge of what the newspaper is, and on what principles it is run.

REED MEN BADLY SCARED

Chandler's Letter to Denver Fills Them with Forebodings.

AN ALLEGED FRIEND TURNS FOE

No Doubt in Portland that Chandler is After the Vice Presidency—Reed Can't Head the Ticket He "Tails."

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 13.—The friends of Candidate Reed are greatly disturbed by the letter Senator Chandler of New-Hampshire has written to the Secretary of the Republican State League of Colorado. In that letter, in which Mr. Chandler comes out for bimetallism and predicts that the Republican Party will declare for bimetallism in its next National Convention, the Reed boomers find confirmation of what they all along have feared.

As plainly as though he had said it in so many words, they read between the lines of Mr. Chandler's letter the statement that he has no expectation that Mr. Reed will be nominated for the Presidency, and no wish that he shall be. They are convinced that the New-Hampshire statesman, notwithstanding his professions of friendliness to the candidacy of Mr. Reed, has been engaged for months upon a scheme the success of which would not be compatible with the selection of Mr. Reed to head the Republican ticket in 1896.

This letter of Mr. Chandler's, Reed's friends say, settles it beyond a doubt that its writer wants a place on the National ticket himself—wants to be nominated for the Presidency, or, if that may not be, for the second place on the ticket. Should he become either head or tail of the ticket, his success would mean an ignominious end to the candidacy of Mr. Reed.

If Mr. Chandler should be nominated for the Presidency, Mr. Reed could not be nominated for the same place. That is plainer than the nose on a man's face; but it is no plainer than that if Mr. Chandler should effect a deal which would insure his nomination for the Vice Presidency, the deal would be made with somebody else than Mr. Reed. A "Reed and Chandler" ticket is quite out of the question. If Mr. Chandler shall be put on the Republican ticket, his running mate will not be an Eastern man.

None of Mr. Reed's friends who has talked with THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent to-day seems to consider it probable that the Republican Convention would give any consideration to anybody who should ask it to nominate Mr. Chandler for the highest office in the gift of the American people. Nor has anybody been found who regards it as probable that Mr. Chandler has much of a hope of being nominated for the Presidency.

"Chandler must know," said a very close friend of Mr. Reed's "that a Republican National Convention couldn't do such an absurd thing as to nominate him for the Presidency. I reckon the most that can be said is that he is in a state of acquiescence—all ready to say 'Yes' if the occasion shall come. What he's really after is the Vice Presidency."

This seems to be the view of all of Mr. Reed's Portland friends. Talk of Chandler for President makes them laugh; but when it comes to the other thing they don't laugh, but look very, very sad and very, very angry.

They are afraid of Mr. Chandler. They are convinced that he is undermining their candidate, and they fear he is making a good job of it. It would not be nice, they say, to go into the convention with New-Hampshire, Maine's nearest neighbor, really against their candidate, though professing to be for him. They assume that the New-Hampshire delegation will go to the convention bent on taking good care of Mr. Chandler. They realize that would be decidedly harmful to Mr. Reed to have it understood that New-Hampshire was only making believe to support him, and sooner or later would go to somebody else.

But that is not the worst of it. Mr. Reed's friends fear that Mr. Chandler may do some undermining in other States than his own. They look upon the New-Hampshire Senator not only as a tricky and treacherous fellow, but also as a cunning political manipulator and leader. They fear him quite as much as they detest him.

Nothing that has happened since the Presidential skirmishing began has disturbed the Reed men so much as this letter of Mr. Chandler's.

How to meet the situation it presents is more than they know. They cannot advise Mr. Reed to come out with a letter making a bid for the silver vote that shall go to greater lengths than Mr. Chandler has gone. It would kill a man's candidacy for President to make such a bid. The man who aspires to the Vice Presidency may be almost anything, but the Presidential candidate must be discreet.

While it may help Mr. Chandler get the Vice Presidential nomination to have a letter circulating in the West in which he denounces everything that the sound-money men of the country believe in, and favors everything the most radical free-silver man is shouting for, it would be most ruinous to Mr. Reed's Presidential aspirations if he, following Mr. Chandler's example, should come down off the fence and declare himself a bimetallist and a hater of "goldbugs" and "money sharks."

But it is easier to say what may not be done than to mark out a line of positive action. There will be a good deal of conference and worry here in Portland over this Chandler letter in the next few days—that is certain.

Meanwhile, "Joe" Manley has gone across the continent.

G. A. R. Badges in Catholic Churches.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic are not refused admission to Roman Catholic churches in the Archdiocese of Chicago when they act as pall bearers and wear the badges of the order. So says Chancellor Muldoon.

A priest at Port Huron, Mich., refused to permit Grand Army of the Republic pall bearers to enter the Roman Catholic Church at the funeral of a comrade unless they would remove their badges, and the veterans remained outside the church. At Dubuque, Iowa, members of the Order of Woodmen were refused admission to a Roman Catholic church at the funeral of a brother because they insisted on wearing their regalias. The Rev. P. J. Muldoon, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Chicago, referring to these cases, said:

"This archdiocese has never discriminated against the Grand Army of the Republic under these circumstances. It is not regarded as a secret society, although some of its work is necessarily conducted in secret. But when there is a burial the pall bearers do not wear regalia—merely badges and the buttons. This is not an official utterance, but I think the order of the Port Huron priest was a mistake, or, at least, hasty."

A Satisfactory Swiss Sight.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Belated tourists in Switzerland are offered a "sight" which is as unique as it is satisfactory. The frowning rocks around the Devil's Bridge, between Goschenen and Andermatt, are hidden under heavy scaffoldings, put up in order to efface the glaring advertisements which for some time past have disfigured the grand and gruesome mountain fortress. It will delight the heart of every climber on the Gotthart highways and byways to know that next year he will be spared the sight of one ungainly advertisement crying out in gigantic letters close to the Devil's Bridge the names of the best chocolate manufactur

THE PORTE TAKES ACTION

It Will No Longer Delay in Its Answers to the Powers.

WILL INVESTIGATE THE LATE RIOTS

A Commission Appointed Yesterday to Release Armenian Prisoners Who Are Found to be Innocent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—The Porte is evidently aware of the fact that procrastination in replying to certain of the demands of the powers will no longer be tolerated.

This is evidenced by the action taken to-day by the Minister of Police, in response to the demands of the six powers that an investigation be held into the recent rioting, and that innocent Armenians who were imprisoned on charges of complicity in the disturbances be released. The Minister of Police to-day informed the embassies that a commission, formed of members of the different branches of the administration, had been appointed to inquire into the guilt or innocence of the Armenians who have been arrested since Sept. 30. The Minister has also promised to deal severely with anybody that the Embassies can prove has tortured prisoners in jail.

It is reported that many persons were killed or wounded in the riots at Ismid.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the negotiations relative to the reforms in Armenia demanded by Great Britain, France, and Germany are in a less satisfactory position than they were a few days ago. Much hostility is expressed to the idea of the reform benefiting the Armenians alone, to the exclusion of the Moslems.

The dispatch adds that a rumor is current to the effect that an Armenian was murdered while leaving the Koum Kapou Church. The report has caused much agitation in the district.

The Standard will to-morrow publish a Constantinople dispatch saying that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, had an interview with the Sultan on Friday. It is understood that the Sultan protested against the rebellious, dissatisfied attitude of the Armenians, who, he declared, seemed bent on all hazards on pushing the patience of the Turks beyond endurance.

The dispatch adds that there seems to be a general reaction against granting the reforms demanded for Armenia, based largely on dislike, it appears, to admit that the Armenians were justified in provoking the recent riots. In addition to the surveys that will be made for forts at Besika Bay and the laying of submarine mines in the Dardanelles, there is great activity among the garrison troops, especially the artillery.

Atrocities in Erivan.

BERLIN, Oct. 13—The social disorder which is prevalent on the Russian frontier of Armenia is indicated by advices received to-day from St. Petersburg. According to these reports the Kurdish chief, Nabi, is levying tribute by force in the Russian district of Erivan, where he is seizing cattle, murdering men, Christian and Moslem alike, and carrying off women and children. His latest reported exploit was the slaughter of another eighteen houses, kill thirty-two men, and abduct fifteen women and forty children. A force of gendarmes was sent in pursuit of him, but when they overtook him they were defeated and obliged to flee. A strong force of troops was then sent after him, but they were not successful in overtaking him.

AID FOR THE SUFFERING.

Committee of the Calvary Church Meeting Appeals to the Public.

The committee appointed by the meeting of the Protestant Episcopal clergy and laity of the Diocese of New-York, which was held last week in Calvary Church to memorialize the General Convention on behalf of Armenia, met Saturday afternoon at the rectory of Calvary Church and, in view of the important action taken by the General Convention concerning Armenia, issued the following urgent appeal to the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout the United States:

In response to a memorial from the clergy and laity of the Diocese of New-York, the General Convention on Oct. 10 took the following action:

Whereas, The Armenian Church, one of the most ancient communions of Christendom, is now being subjected to a persecution of peculiar atrocity, involving the wholesale slaughter of men and the violation of women; and

Whereas, Those who survive these terrible persecutions are now perishing from disease, cold, and hunger; and

Whereas, In the New Testament times, as St. Paul tells us, the churches of Christendom contributed to relieve the necessities, each of the other;

Resolved, That this convention commends to all those whom it in any wise represents, and to all Christian people, the prompt and energetic employment of whatever measures may contribute to the succor of this afflicted people, and especially such contributions as may relieve their sore necessities.

Resolved, That the authorities of the Church of England be respectfully asked to take such action as will fitly commend the cause of the Armenian Church to the whole English-speaking world.

In pursuance of this action of the General Convention, we, the committee appointed to present said memorial, respectfully ask the immediate attention of our brethren of the clergy and laity to the important duty thus laid upon us, so that the appeal of the convention may be sustained by immediate response suitable to the urgent necessities of the case.

As the horrors of the Winter, always so severe in those mountainous regions, and now more than doubled by the destitution brought on by Turkish oppression, are about to set in, if substantial aid is not sent before the roads are blocked with snow and all communication with the outside world cut off, we will next Spring have only to count by thousands the deaths due to the Winter alone.

It is therefore most important that a large sum should be cabled without delay, through Lord Salisbury, to the British Ambassador at Constantinople, to be distributed by the local relief committees, composed of British Consuls and American missionaries.

We therefore venture to request that all clergy intending to take up collections on behalf of Armenia, in accordance with the appeal of the General Convention, will do so, if possible, either on Sunday, Oct. 20, or on Sunday, Oct. 27, and that these and all other contributions be forwarded without delay to Charles H. Stout, cashier of the Bank of the Republic, 2 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association.

All persons desiring accurate information will find the same in The Bulletin of the Armenian Relief Association, which will be forwarded to them upon application to Herant M. Kiretchian, the General Secretary, Mail and Express Building.

HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
JOHN P. PETERS,
W. MONTAGUE GEER,
MR. W. E. BODY,
J. BLEECKER MILLER,
HERANT M. KIRETCHJIAN,
New-York, Oct. 12, 1895. Committee.

The Armenian Relief Association is taking measures to request other Christian Churches in the country to take similar action and contribute for the relief of the sufferers from famine and exposure in Armenia.

PRINCE OF NAPLES'S BETROTHAL.

Indications that He May Marry a Daughter of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says that in a newspaper interview Signor Lambarini, who is described as Director General of the royal establishment, denied the report that the Prince of Naples, the Italian Crown Prince, was betrothed to a Princess of Montenegro.

He admitted that the negotiations that had been opened in 1894 for the marriage of the Prince to a daughter of the Prince of Wales had been suspended by mutual agreement, but he stated that these negotiations have now been resumed, and that it is probable the marriage will take place in the Spring.

The law requires that the Italian Princes shall be Catholics, but their wives may be of any religion.

SERIOUS REVOLT IN GOA.

Portuguese Troops Defeated by a Large Force of Rebels.

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.—A serious condition of affairs exists in Goa, the territory in India owned by Portugal. Recently a body of rebels, said to have numbered 1,500, stopped a detachment of Portuguese troops, commanded by a Lieutenant, who were going to San Quelim. Sharp fighting took place, during which many of the Portuguese soldiers were wounded. The rebels were in too strong force, however, for the troops to make a successful resistance, and the latter were finally obliged to surrender.

Some of the troops were natives and refused to obey the orders of the Lieutenant. This victory has given prestige to the rebels, and it is thought that many of the disaffected natives will flock to their standard.

The Governor of Goa is dispatching guns to Agoada, and has arranged for the defense of Panjim, but the measures that have been taken are considered to be quite inadequate to suppress the revolt.

LISBON, Oct. 13.—The Government is fully alive to the seriousness of affairs in Goa, and preparations are making shortly to dispatch reinforcements to the troops there.

HARD FIGHTING IN MADAGASCAR.

The Great Battles Preceding the Capture of Antananarivo.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—An official dispatch has been received stating that severe fighting preceded the capture of Antananarivo by the French forces. The French lost seven killed and fifty wounded, including four officers.

Gen. Duchesne, commanding the French forces in Madagascar, telegraphs that the troops who marched from the coast to the capital had severe engagements with the Hovas on Sept. 28 and 29. On the 30th the French attacked the enemy, who had taken up their position in the mountain ridges east of Antananarivo. The positions were strongly held, and the French force was divided into two columns, under Gens. Metzinger and Voyron. After a hot contest the Hovas were driven out of their position, but still resisted the advance of the French.

The dispatch briefly records the progress of the battle until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Then the enemy's batteries at the palace and at the north end of the capital opened fire on the French. Gen. Duchesne then ordered a general bombardment, and sent six columns to attack the town. At this point the Hovas sent messengers to demand a truce. Gen. Duchesne stipulated that the French should occupy the town. This was agreed to, and the occupation was immediately effected.

The royal palace was struck by a shell during the bombardment.

THE SUGAR QUESTION IN GERMANY.

Negotiations as to Bounties—Russia Pushing Her Oil Trade.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The international negotiations initiated in Berlin for the abolition of sugar bounties have been resumed, but few believe that they will be successful. If they fail, Germany will be required to consider the question of an organic reform in home sugar legislation.

Advices from St. Petersburg report that negotiations are impending looking to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Russia and Italy, the former offering Italy the most favored nation treatment in exchange for a preferential tariff on Russian petroleum. Under the existing tariff the duties on petroleums are levied in Italy not according to bulk, but according to specific weight. This has worked to the disadvantage of the Russian product.

M. de Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, is actuated in the negotiation of this treaty by a desire to drive American petroleum oils out of the Italian market, and to establish a monopoly for the Russian product instead. It is asserted that he himself initiated the negotiations, and to carry out his project even intends to extend a State subvention to stimulate Russian enterprise if such should be required to start the movement.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS DISCUSSED.

Berlin Anarchists Find Little Encouragement in It.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—At a meeting of Anarchists held here to-day the proceedings of the recent Socialist Congress at Breslau were discussed.

Herr Wiese declared that the Socialists had lifted the mask and betrayed that their theory and practice were at variance. Where the party's pocket began, all other considerations ceased.

Another speaker stated that the membership of the Socialists' training schools had declined from 5,000 to 200, and that the schools would, therefore, be abandoned.

THE POPE TO KING CARLOS.

A Belief that His Holiness Will Prevent His Visit to King Humbert.

ROME, Oct. 13.—It is stated that there is a strong probability that the protest of the Pope against the proposed visit of King Carlos of Portugal to King Humbert, and the threat of his Holiness to refuse to receive King Carlos should he come to Rome, will be effective to prevent the coming to this city of the Portuguese King.

The Pope has received a generous money offering from the Mexican Episcopate.

Gossip of the German Royalty.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—A committee composed of some of the most notable personages in Berlin is being formed for the purpose of arranging for a series of fêtes in celebration of the proclamation of King William of Prussia as Emperor of Germany at Versailles, the celebration to take place on the twenty-fifth anniversary of that event, Jan. 18, 1896.

The new statue in memory of the Empress Augusta, grandmother of the Kaiser, which has just been finished in the Obernplatz, shows a red cross surrounded by laurels, above which is the inscription: "To the Empress Augusta, with the love and veneration of the German people."

The Countess Waldeck, who was arrested about three weeks ago in Darmstadt and convicted of perjury in connection with her liaison with Aldalbert Tomba, a tutor in her family, who masqueraded as "Count von Nesselrode," died suddenly yesterday in the prison infirmary from heart disease.

Sculptor Story's Funeral in Rome.

ROME, Oct. 13.—The funeral of William Wetmore Story, the distinguished American sculptor and author, who died on Monday last, took place this morning at the American Church of St. Paul. The principal American residents of the city and a large number of visitors attended the services.

The remains were buried in the Protestant Cemetery, next to the urn containing Shelley's heart.

Americans in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Miss Carrie Bowes of California will give a concert in the Song Academy here Wednesday evening.

Among the Americans here are Prof. Hurdleton and W. W. Bartlett of Chicago, Mrs. Tracy Kingsbury and Miss Kingsbury of Boston, Miss F. W. Merian of New-York, and Dr. Forchheim of Ohio.

The Cholera in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13.—The official cholera returns for the two weeks ended Sept. 28 show that there were 4,249 new cases and 1,701 deaths in the Government of Volhynia, 57 new cases and 21 deaths in the Berditcheff district, and 37 new cases and 18 deaths in the Government of Podolia.

Three Earthquakes in Italy.

ROME, Oct. 13.—Three shocks of earthquake were felt yesterday in the Verona district. The disturbance was very severe in Malcesine, where a number of chimneys were thrown down, and fissures made in the walls of houses.

Received by Emperor William.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Prince Lobanoff Rostovski, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited Hubertsstock to-day, in accordance with the official arrangement, and was given an audience by Emperor William.

Russian Guards Commit Murder.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The Bronberg Tageblatt says that a number of Russian frontier guards looted an inn at Polanovo, and murdered the hostess, her daughter, and a servant.

Banker Was Third.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The final heat in the bicycle race for the Prix du Ville de Paris was ridden to-day, and was won by Morin, a Frenchman. Banker, the American rider, was third.

The Rev. Mr. Peters Was Ill.

The unveiling of the memorial windows at the Bloomingdale Church, Western Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until next Sunday on account of the illness of the Rev. Madison C. Peters, the pastor of the church.

CAPTURED BY THE CUBANS

The Cannon and Ammunition of a Spanish Vessel Seized.

NONE OF THE CREW MADE PRISONERS

A Filibustering Expedition Succeeds in Landing on the Cuban Coast—Gov. Matthew's Speech.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that a band of insurgents recently captured the Vele Mercante, a small Spanish dispatch boat, that was moored near Santiago de Cuba.

The vessel carried only one cannon, which, together with the small arms and ammunition on board, was seized by the rebels. The vessel was commanded by a Lieutenant, and had a crew of twelve men, none of whom was made a prisoner. The rebels left after procuring what they wanted, making no attempt to hold the vessel.

The crew of the Vele Mercante were conveyed on a gunboat to Santiago de Cuba, where they will be court-martialed. They profess that resistance was impossible. The dispatch boat is a sailing vessel, and she became becalmed close to the coast, when her anchors were dropped to keep her from going ashore. While lying in this position she was surprised by overwhelming numbers.

The Spanish Government is negotiating with a German firm at Kiel for the purchase of a cruiser that was originally built for China.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 13.—Private advices from Havana by the steamer Mascotte, last night, state that an expedition composed of over forty-one persons successfully landed in Cuba, in the vicinity of Sagualagrande, seventy miles east of Cardenas. This point of Cuba, only thirty miles from the Anguila Islands, on Salt Key Bank, which is British territory, is only fifty miles from the Florida reefs, and offer superior advantages to Cuban filibustering expeditions, on account of its proximity to the Florida Keys and Key West as bases of supplies.

A prominent Cuban, and one active in the Cuban cause, replying to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES as to who led this expedition, said it was not Collazos, but declined to say who it was. It was intended that this expedition should land on the western end of Cuba, near Buena Vista River, but, owing to the presence of the warships Conde de Venadito and Infanta Isabel, which are in that vicinity assisting in saving the material of the stranded cruiser Cristobal Colon, it was decided safer to change the plan, and land near Sagualagrande, as the Conde de Venadito had been withdrawn from that portion of the coast, and sent to the assistance of the cruiser Cristobal Colon, leaving this portion of the coast almost unguarded. The Cuban colony here are jubilant over the receipt of the news.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—Gov. Matthews will speak at the Atlanta Exposition on "Cuban Independence Day," and it is understood that he will advocate the recognition by this Government of Cuba as a belligerent power. He said to-day that he had pronounced views on the question, and believed that the belligerent rights of the revolutionists should be recognized. His speech at the exposition will be in harmony with this thought, and may go to the point of advocating the recognition of Cuba's independence.

The Governor's friends say that he believes the recognition of Cuban independence would be followed by immediate annexation, and the island would thus become a part of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—It is understood that Secretary Olney has requested the Spanish Government to extend to United States Consul General Williams, at Havana, the privilege of presenting to the Captain General, and conferring on them, certain diplomatic matters, such as are connected with the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in Cuba.

It is reported from Havana that the Spanish Government instructed the Captain General to refuse to allow Williams that he would be recognized by the officials of the island only in commercial and Consular matters, pursuant to the terms of the treaty of 1795. Secretary Olney, in accordance with his policy in these matters, declined to say anything about the report, but it is said that the request—not a demand, as it has been characterized—is based upon the "favored-nation" clause of the treaty. By the provisions of the treaties between Spain and certain other European Governments the Consular representatives of those countries in Cuba are empowered to act in a diplomatic capacity in certain contingencies, and Secretary Olney protests against a construction of the treaty of 1795 that ignores the rights of the United States Consul General to represent his fellow-citizens in Cuba in case of trouble to any of them or their possessions.

SINS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Citizens of Omaha Have Good Cause for Complaint.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 13.—The Omaha Excelsior, the society paper of this city, in its last issue says editorially:

The Associated Press needs looking after by the business men of Omaha. It is not doing the square thing by this city. It permits much to go in its reports that reflects seriously on the town, and that is not true, and it does not give space to happenings of great public importance that occur here, which they deserve.

Take, for instance, the absurd reports that were telegraphed broadcast over the country about the "A. P. A. riots" in Omaha. No such riots ever occurred here, and a committee of the Commercial Club has been appointed to sift the matter to the bottom and see exactly how and where the "news" started.

That is one of the sins of commission that Omaha may store up against The Associated Press. Then there are the sins of omission, which are even greater. The shabby way in which the great feast of Mondamin was handled in The Associated Press newspapers of the country, the meagre reports sent out about the various processions, and particularly of that splendid procession of Thursday night, deserves the immediate and sagacious consideration of the knights of Ak Sar Ben.

AT THE HOTELS.

—F. G. du Bignon of Savannah is at the St. James.

—Baron Kurt Twickel of Vienna is at the Belvedere.

—Mayor H. S. Pingree of Detroit is at the Murray Hill.

—Sumner I. Kimball, Superintendent of the Life Saving Service, is at the Hoffman.

—Gen. C. D. MacDougall of Auburn and Daniel Catlin of St. Louis are at the Holland.

—Col. James N. Wheelan, United States Army, and Aaron French of Pittsburg are at the Plaza.

—Gen. John McNulta of Chicago and Lieut. Col W. A. Yule of the British Army are at the Cambridge.

—W. B. Shryock of Boston, the Hon. Joseph Caron of Ottawa, and C. E. Rumsey of Pittsburg are at the Empire.

—John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, and Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, are at the Fifth Avenue.

—George W. Stevens, General Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, and Robert C. Pruyn of Albany are at the Waldorf.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The following are registered to-night at Washington hotels:

Arlington—J. W. Wilcox, Miss Fay Templeton, Edward K. Jones, Mrs. Alfred De Cotes, New-York; Edward G. Dickson, Brooklyn.

Ebbitt—R. Luckey, New-York.

Raleigh—H. Bernstein, W. J. Aller, L. Harry Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Morris, C. J. Wheeler, New-York.

Shoreham—Robert Kenyon, J. T. Farren, New-York.

Willard's—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Packer, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Simmons, Henry Tryrell, Henry Lee, Mrs. W. Lewis, New-York.

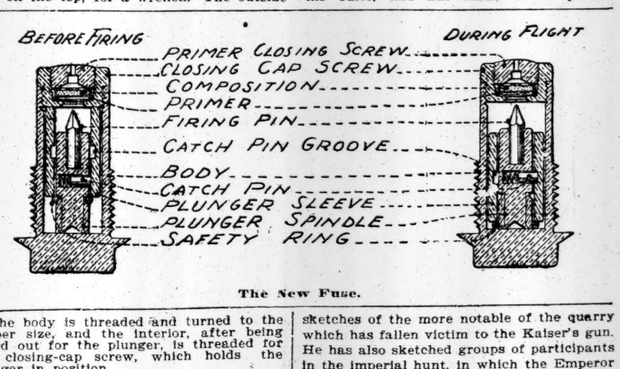
THE HOTEL MARLBOROUGH,
Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, is serving for one dollar a superior table d'hote dinner from 5 to 9 o'clock. A first-class musical entertainment is also given.

A SAFE FUSE FOR PROJECTILES

An Invention That Promises to Prevent Fatal Accidents by the Sudden Explosion of Fuses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The ordnance officers of the army have at length secured a fuse for field projectiles which will decrease the danger attached to the handling of ammunition. The caisson accident at Chicago and perhaps the recent accident at Louisville during the Grand Army encampment were due to the unsafe fuses in use. It has been found that fearful explosions may occur, through no one's fault, by the gradual derangement in the intricate interior mechanism of the old fuses.

After some experiments at Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, a fuse for high velocity has been perfected. This fuse is made principally from hard rolled brass rods. For the benefit of those unfamiliar with the purposes of the fuse, it may be stated that it is used as a means to ignite the bursting charges of hollow projectiles. The body of the new fuse has a beveled flange thinned down on the edges to make a gas-tight joint on the base of the shell. It is also flat on the top, for a wrench. The outside



The New Fuse.

of the body is threaded and turned to the proper size, and the interior, after being bored out for the plunger, is threaded for the closing-cap screw, which holds the plunger in position.

The closing-cap screw has a receptacle for the primer, and is threaded on the interior for the primer-closing screw. The primer-closing screw holds the primer in place, and has a vent which admits the flame from the primer to the shell. The primer, of sheet metal, has two vents, through which and the vent in the primer-closing screw the flame from the composition may pass to the bursting charge of the shell.

The composition in the primer consists of a mixture of 40 parts of fulminate of mercury, 26 parts of potassium chlorate, 15 parts of sulphide of antimony, and 50 parts of glass. The whole is then incorporated with such an amount of gummy substance as will give the desired consistency to the mass. Besides being covered by the tinfoil disk, the composition is also covered by a restraining disk, which serves two purposes—one for safety when there has been an accidental arming of the plunger, and the other to prevent the firing pin from pressing against the composition during flight, especially on the descending branch of the trajectory in high-angle firing.

The principal feature of the new fuse is a plunger. A spindle carries the firing pin, which is squared at its point. A recess and a groove are cut into the spindle. This recess contains a spiral spring and a catch pin, and the sleeve has an interior groove for the point of the catch pin to enter. The open spring safety ring is sprung into the groove of the spindle.

The igniter-plunger spindle is made in two parts, it having been found that while the smaller wire could be forced over a tapered spindle to its groove without losing its elasticity, the larger wire ring was rendered useless by this operation. The spindle is therefore made with a main part and a washer, the safety ring is slipped into a groove in the washer, and the washer is then put on the main part and riveted.

The safety of this fuse in transportation is insured, as it, from its peculiar construction, cannot possibly be armed progressively, but must be armed almost instantaneously or not at all. The illustration, taken from the official drawings in the Army Ordnance Office, shows this improved safety fuse before firing and after firing.

BUYING LAND AT WHOLESALE

Purchases by the Widow of Lord Scully in the State of Missouri.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 13.—Information has reached here from a reliable source of the purchase of vast quantities of land in the vicinity of Butler, the county seat of Bates County, Mo., by the widow of Lord Scully. This process of acquisition has been going on for a year or more, and has already attracted general attention in that part of Missouri.

The Scully plan is to purchase land in strips radiating from the town of Butler. Between these strips no land is bought. Farm after farm has been secured by the Scully agent, until thousands of acres have been acquired and the buying still continues. In all cases where the land has been rented after its purchase by the Scully estate, the tenant has been compelled to purchase the building as part of the bargain, and the contract of lease provides that when the lease terminates the buildings are to be removed without delay. Dwellings and all other buildings are for sale on all lands bought by the Scully agent at prices far below their cost. Dwellings costing probably $4,000, Mr. Wiatt found could be bought for $2,000; those costing $2,500 at least could be purchased for $1,000, and all others in similar proportion.

The theory of the people of that section is that the land which has been bought by the Scully estate is to be stripped of buildings and colonized with Italian labor of the cheapest and more degraded and ignorant sort. The locality will then be undesirable for the people who now own land and live there, and they will be willing to sell at low prices in order to remove from so undesirable a locality. It is believed to be the ultimate intention that the whole county surrounding Butler shall fall into the hands of the widow Scully, and form a vast estate similar to the thousands of acres owned by Lord Scully in Illinois. The people of Butler and vicinity are already greatly worked up over the evil which they believe threatens them, and an effort to secure the passage of a law by the Missouri Legislature this Winter, with the purpose of curbing the ambitious Scully project, will be made.

Derivation of "Electricity."

From The Cornhill Magazine.

There is something strange and weird, when one comes to think of it, in the familiarity and commonness of so ancient a resin, the indurated gum of mighty forest trees that flourished and fell ages before man had set foot upon this planet. How little we think, when we put the mouthpiece of the matutinal pipe to our lips, that the amber which forms it exuded drop by drop 1,000,000 years back from the stems of great pines in a world whose very shores and seas are now forgotten! The plants which composed those vast woodlands where the Baltic now stretches have been driven southward long since by the slow coming on of that secular chill in the world's dotage which we call the glacial epoch.

Of the pine which chiefly yielded amber not a single specimen now survives on our earth; and even the great Wellingtonias, which towered over the rest, have dwindled away in our own time to two solitary and dying groves in the uplands of California. The trunks themselves are gone or reduced to lignite, but the gum that flowed from them in such strange abundance is still a common object of commerce the world over, and familiar in our mouths as the pipe it holds there. Nay, more; it has supplied our language with a whole group of words—"electric," and "electricity," and "electrotype," and so forth—and in all probability it has given us the sole clue without which we might never have possessed the telegraph and the telephone, or the unknown wonders of the next generation.

Salmagundi.

From Notes and Queries.

Halliwell, in his "Dictionary of Archaisms and Provincialisms," describes salmongundy to be a mixture of apples, onions, veal, or chicken, and pickled herrings, minced fine, and eaten with oil and vinegar. Hence a nickname for a cook.

Halliwell-Phillipps's "Dictionary of Archaisms and Provincialisms" has: "Salmongundy—Apples, onions, veal, or chicken, and pickled herrings, minced fine, and eaten with oil and vinegar. Hence a nickname for a cook." Cf. also Grose's "Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue." Bailey's "Dictionary" has "salmingondin."

Salmagundi, of course; made of pickled herring minced up raw with pepper, vinegar, &c. From "Sea Words and Sea Phrases used along the Suffolk Coast," by Edward Fitzgerald, communicated by him to The East Anglian News.

PLENTY OF LARGE GAME

Emperor William Has Had Fine Sport at Hubertusstock.

GOOD WEATHER AND GOOD SHOOTING

Herr Friese, the Animal Painter, His Constant Companion—Many Sketches Made of the Royal Hunters.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Emperor William will leave Hubertusstock with regret. He has had vastly finer sport than he had at Rominten. Deer and other big game have been plentiful, and the weather has been cooler and more enjoyable. Herr Friese, the animal painter, has been a member of his suite, and has made some splendid sketches of the more notable of the quarry which has fallen victim to the Kaiser's gun. He has also sketched groups of participants in the imperial hunt, in which the Emperor has been a conspicuous figure. Throughout his shooting expedition the Emperor has devoted a considerable part of each day to business, keeping several couriers employed in journeying between Berlin and Hubertusstock. His partial holiday will end when he shall start for his tour of the Reichsland.

After the ceremonies of unveiling the monument to the Emperor's father, Kaiser Frederick III., at Woerth, the next great imperial function will be the inauguration of the new Reichsgerichtshof, at Leipsic. On this occasion the Emperor and the King of Saxony will arrive at Leipsic at noon, Oct. 2. They will be received at the railway station and a grand procession, military and civic, will escort them to the great cupola hall of the new edifice, similar to that of the new Reichstag Building, where the Emperor will formally lay the capstone of the building. Dr. von Boetticher, the Vice President of the Imperial Council; the President of the Reichstag, representatives of the various Federal States, and the chiefs of the imperial departments will be present. After the ceremonies the Emperor and the King of Saxony will take luncheon with the President of the Supreme Tribunal, and in the evening will leave Leipsic, respectively, for Berlin and Dresden.

The visit of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who arrived here last night from Paris after finishing his holidays in France, is regarded in official circles as having no significance beyond that of an act of friendly courtesy in return for the recent visit of Prince von Hohenlohe to St. Petersburg. Prince Lobanoff was received by the Emperor at Hubertusstock to-day, and, according to the present arrangements, will resume his journey to St. Petersburg to-morrow. Count Ostensacken, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, has shortened his leave of absence, spent in Switzerland, and returned here in order to meet Prince Lobanoff. The fact that he hastened his return to Berlin in order to be here while his immediate superior was in the city has been construed by a few as signifying that diplomatic matters of importance were to be discussed, but generally it is taken as merely an observance of diplomatic amenities.

In the meantime, public and official curiosity attaches to the Kaiser's reception of the Russian Foreign Minister, after having read the report of an interview which Prince Lobanoff accorded to Mr. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The London Times, while the former was in Paris, which has been reproduced in the newspapers here. In this interview the Emperor, whose morning reports from the various departments and his secretaries include most of the matter published in the German journals pertaining to himself, is referred to frequently, and compared unfavorably with his father. Prince Lobanoff is represented as saying:

The young Kaiser likes to fly with his own wings. He consults Prince Hohenlohe because the Chancellor is wise and amiable of temper.

Continuing, Prince Lobanoff adds:

I have recently seen how Prince Hohenlohe has occupied his post. He does not do so as an ambitious man, but merely with patriotic resignation.

Nothing beyond the bare mention of Prince Lobanoff's audience with the Kaiser and his subsequent dinner with Prince Hohenlohe will reach the public until the incidents have slowly percolate through obscure diplomatic channels, the invariable medium of such communications.

While in Berlin, Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky will have his headquarters at the Russian Embassy. In explanation of his visit here, officials of the Embassy assert that his coming was arranged a month ago, when he passed through Berlin on his way to Paris. The Emperor had never met Prince Lobanoff, and expressed a desire to become acquainted with him. Some of the Sunday journals take advantage of Prince Lobanoff's visit to publish stories connecting his presence here with a change of policy on the part of Germany in connection with her Eastern relations, whereby England is to be ousted from co-operation with Russia and France in regard to Armenia and be forced to take a subordinate and isolated position. Nobody who has even a remote knowledge of current politics believes this, but the stories serve their obvious purpose of exciting discussion.

The semi-official press of Berlin has assumed an attitude distinctly favorable to the Porte as being subjected to harsh and unjust pressure at the hands of England. The North German Gazette publishes a communication from Constantinople which traces the Armenian riots and their attendant bloodshed to the machinations of agents sent from London. According to this authority these agents were plentifully supplied with arms and money, both of which were distributed widely. The communication also denounces the conduct of the Armenian Patriarch and censures the English agitators, who are themselves characterized as Christian fanatics for inciting Armenian fanaticism to violence against the Moslems.

The Turkish Embassy here appears confident that the Sultan will effect an arrangement with the powers which will be satisfactory to all of the powers concerned. The embassy denies that anything approaching an ultimatum has been addressed to the Porte by England or any other power, persistent assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

SCRAMBLE FOR SEA CLIFF'S $150 JOB

Mr. Merschon, Who Scorns Remuneration, Is Likely to Get It.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Oct. 13.—The newly elected Board of Village Trustees will organize Tuesday, and appoint a Village Clerk. Nearly one-half of the male population of Sea Cliff has hopes of getting the clerkship, and there are a few twentieth-century women here who would not decline the honor. The salary of the office is $150.

The position is considered an influential one, outside of the generous remuneration that goes with it. Samuel C. Kansom has held it for eight years, but it is said that he and all the others have been distanced for the position by William W. Merschon.

Mr. Merschon has offered to perform the duties free of charge, and will probably capture the prize.

When you feel a cold coming on, take a good sweat, and the chances are you will "knock it in the head." Lafayette Turkish and Russian Baths, 18 Lafayette Place. Hotel accommodations.—Adv.

NEGRO DAY AT THE ATLANTA FAIR

It Is Proposed to Make It a Memorable Occasion.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 13.—"Oct. 21 will mark an epoch in the history of the negro race," said I. Garland Penn, Commissioner of the Negro Department at the Cotton States Exposition to-day. "To-morrow, one week, will be negro day. Our race will then formally present our building to the exposition company. Our representative men will take part in the programme. I can assure the country that the address to be delivered on that occasion will be fully as memorable as the great speech made by Prof. T. Booker Washington on the opening day.

"That speech attracted great attention over the whole country. The negro race accepts and indorses every word which Prof. Washington spoke on that day in behalf of his race. I can promise as much for what will be said to-morrow week by Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, who is to be the orator of the day.

"He is Professor of Historical Theology at Gammon School of Theology, here in Atlanta, and a man of high attainments, cultured, and a polished orator. He held the distinguished position of field missionary of the Methodist Church prior to his acceptance of this chair."

Many Northern people who have contributed money liberally to the institutions for negroes in the South are to be present on Negro Day. Commissioner Penn says he is informed that large parties of negroes from all over the South will attend the exercises, and he predicts the greatest assembly of his race that ever has been seen.

President Collier of the exposition, Bishop Gaines, and Prof. D. Webster Davis of Richmond will be among the speakers on the programme.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

The Admiralty will give orders next month for the construction of three first-class cruisers; they are to be of greater power and speed than the recently completed Powerful and Terrible. The firms that receive the contracts will have to be very smart about the business, for not more than twelve months are to be allowed for construction from the date of the signing of the contract.

The vessels are to be a little inferior to the Terrible in size and power. The length is 430 feet, beam 69 feet, and displacement 11,000 tons at normal draught. Belleville water-tube boilers are specified.

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Commenting upon the recently completed battleship Magnificent, one of the last additions to the British Navy, Lord Charles Beresford is quoted as saying: "She is by far the finest and handiest fighting machine I've ever had anything to do with. It is a great thing for Britain, and for Britain's greatest interest—peace—that the world should see we can under two years turn out two 15,000-ton battleships like the Magnificent and the Majestic, with every modern equipment for fighting." The Admiralty has fixed Dec. 12 for commissioning the Magnificent. This will be six days within two years of the date on which the vessel was laid down. The dockyard officials at Chatham are confident of their ability to equip the ship for sea within the prescribed date if there is no further delay with the armament.

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English writers continue to regard with much concern the growing strength of the French naval establishment. "France," says a British service journal, "is apparently giving increased attention to naval efficiency. This is the only conclusion to be drawn from the statement that a floating dock for torpedo boats has just been established at Tancarville, and a correspondent who has undertaken a visit to the French Channel ports is greatly impressed with the efficiency of all their torpedo-boat arrangements. It is stated that at every station boats, in superb order, are kept ready for sea at about three hours' notice, and all the stations are well sheltered and protected. The lesson to be learned from the activity of our nearest neighbors is the importance of bringing our own torpedo flotilla up to the highest standard of excellence."

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Concerning the phenomenal speed made by the French torpedo boat Forban The United Service Gazette (British) says:

"M. Normand of Havre is to be congratulated on the success of the French seagoing torpedo boat Forban, which last week did 31.2 knots on her trials, and thus establishes herself, for the present, as the fastest boat in existence. The trials, which took place between Havre and Cherbourg, were made at the full load displacement of 136 tons, having guns, coal, crew, provisions, as well as electric machinery on board. The first three runs were made on the measured mile at full speed to determine the number of revolutions of the twin screws required to cover the distance, and this number was utilized to ascertain the distance traveled during an hour's run, the total revolutions for the sixty minutes being divided by the mean revolutions for the mile. Thus a speed of 31.029 knots was ascertained. This is an accurate method of arriving at a result; but the vessel should have been put on the mile at the end of the run, according to the practice in the Russian, Spanish, and other Governments. The coal consumption on the hour's trial was 5,940 pounds, or 2 tons 12½ hundredweight."

Two cruisers, each having a displacement of 8,200 tons and a speed of 23 knots, are about to be constructed for the French Navy. They are to be specially designed with a view to destroying foreign merchant vessels. Their armament will consist entirely of quick-firing guns, of which two will have a calibre of 16 centimeters, six of 14 centimeters, and ten of 16 millimeters. The cruisers will be named respectively, Guichen and Châteaurenard. The contractors are the Méditerranée and Loire Shipbuilding Yards.

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The Naval and Military Record (British) says editorially:

"Japan is clearly determined to take her place among the first-class powers as early as possible. Unquestionably the almost uniform success of her arms in the recent hostilities with China has revealed to her administrators and people alike the possession of power of which probably neither had ever before dreamed. Now, secure in the quality of her army, she is apparently anxious that her navy shall at all events be capable of bearing, if possible, among naval powers the proud motto, Ne plus ultra. Our Glasgow correspondent, writing on Saturday on the subject of commissions from foreign powers now being executed by English shipbuilders, mentions that Sir William Armstrong & Co. are completing at the famous Elswick works at Newcastle-on-Tyne a battleship for the Japanese Government, and that the latter has also one on order in some other English yard. Simultaneously is telegraphed news from St. Petersburg that the Japanese administration has just voted a large sum of money for the immediate construction of four ironclads, ten coast defense vessels, thirty torpedo cruisers, and fifty torpedo boats. Presuming that these are in addition to commissions for construction already placed, they will, when in active service, represent an extra complement of nearly 100 ships or torpedo boats to be used either a

NOT ALL SALOONS CLOSED

Some Violators of the Law Were Arrested Without Trouble.

AN OUTBREAK ON THE EAST SIDE

A Policeman at Every Saloon in the Tenderloin — Much Beer for Sunday Drinking Sold Saturday Night.

A wet Sunday yesterday made little difference in the vigilance of the police intrusted with excise duty. While complaints were louder than usual about the oppression of "Roosyfelt," and about blue laws in general, there was no relaxation in the enforcement of the law, and saloon keepers did a quiet business at a big risk.

The police in the northeast side of the city were especially active yesterday. There was a great deal of beer sold there on the two former Sundays, and last week many complaints were handed in by residents of the neighborhood. The saloon keepers in that section of the city claim that they are being ruined by the enforcement of the law, and have gotten exceedingly reckless with their side doors. They were warned, however, that yesterday the police intended to make it hot for them, and they acted on the tip and kept tightly closed.

On the east side, as a whole, there was less trouble than on any preceding Sunday. The Tenderloin, as usual, was supplied with a policeman at each saloon.

The poorer saloon keepers have now found a method for making up, in a measure, for Sunday losses. They sell cases of beer Saturday evenings. Each customer, as he enters, is importuned to buy a case of beer for Sunday drinking. The saloon keepers offer them at the same price as the grocers, namely, twenty-four bottles for $1; and, in some cases, for less. If the customer does not accede to the request, he no longer "stands in with Tim," and is not recognized as a patron of the house. Saloon keepers who were spoken to yesterday said they can do a considerable business in this way.

Saloon keepers in the Twenty-second Police Precinct made an attempt to open for business yesterday. They were quickly closed up, however, and five of their number were arrested.

The first trouble arose when Officer Heffernan followed half a dozen men into the side door of Dowling Brothers' saloon, at the corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue. As soon as the saloon keeper found the policeman among the crowd the officer was seized, and it looked for a time as if he would be handled very roughly. Heffernan, however, pounded on the glass door and asked a citizen outside to go to the station house for help. Capt. Smith and half a dozen men quickly responded, but the saloon keeper, becoming frightened in the meantime, allowed the officer to leave. Dowling Brothers' barkeeper was arrested on the arrival of the police, and the place was closed up.

The four other excise arrests were: O'Connor Brothers' saloon, at Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue; Philip Bussle, at 893 Second Avenue; John McDonough, at Avenue A and Twentieth Street, and Joseph Murray, at 253 Avenue A. Murray has been a member of the Board of Aldermen for several years, and the police have been especially anxious to catch him, as they have received word of late that he has been doing business Sundays.

Capt. Smith said last night that such an outbreak as occurred yesterday had not happened for several months.

Among the excise cases that came up in court was that of a saloon keeper who was arraigned at Essex Market by a policeman who had been but two weeks on the force. He made a detour of the place, and thought he had made a great catch when he found the proprietor in the saloon. He arrested the man, and was scored by the Judge for doing so, because no liquor was exposed for sale. The Judge was surprised that a man but two weeks on the force should be detailed to excise duty.

George Saul was held in $300 bail at the Yorkville Court, for selling liquor at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. He lives over his saloon, at 736 Eleventh Avenue, and was awakened by a loud rapping on the door of his apartments. He hastily dressed, and, opening the door, found three men outside. One of the men said:

"My child is very sick, and probably dying. I must have some brandy for it right away."

Saul admitted the men to his saloon, and wrapped up a bottle of brandy, which he handed to the supposed agonized father. The latter then suggested that he and his friends should have a drink, as they were tired out from watching the sick child. They were accommodated, and the supposed father then announced that he was an officer, and placed Saul under arrest for violating the excise law.

There were forty-seven arrests yesterday for violating the excise law.

TREATS FOR SYRACUSE CHURCHGOERS

Sermons by Leading Preachers of the Congregational Faith.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The delegates to the Congregational Convocation now in session in this city furnished Syracuse churchgoers with rare intellectual treats today. Every pulpit in the city, with the exception of those in Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, was filled by some eloquent Congregational divine.

Among the speakers at city churches were Washington Gladden, Ohio; the Rev. C. E. Jefferson, Massachusetts; the Rev. Willard Scott, Illinois; the Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, Connecticut; the Rev. Dr. A. H. Quint, Massachusetts; the Rev. J. K. McLean, California; the Rev. W. Choate, New-York; the Rev. D. Barnes Griffith, Kansas; the Rev. Edward Hawes, Vermont; the Rev. R. R. Meredith, Brooklyn; the Rev. F. D. Sargeant, Missouri; the Rev. A. L. Frisbie, Iowa; the Rev. Smith Baker, Massachusetts; the Rev. George E. Hall, New-Hampshire; the Rev. E. Horr, Massachusetts; the Rev. D. B. Bued, Michigan; the Rev. J. H. Crum, Indiana; E. M. Noyes, Massachusetts; Prof. Marrener, Montreal, and G. A. Gates, Iowa.

At the Young Men's Christian Association, ex-Gov. Nelson Dingley of Maine presided, and several prominent ministers addressed the young men.

CAN'T WRITE AND BE A SOLDIER, TOO

A Willet's Point Engineer Surprised by "Honorable Discharge."

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Oct. 13.—John Santa Rosa, a private in B Company, United States Engineers, was surprised last night by the receipt of an honorable discharge. His term of service had not half expired. The discharge was issued under special orders at the Adjutant General's office in Washington.

Santa Rosa went to his company officer, Capt. Langfitt, and asked the cause of his sudden release. The officer said he could not tell.

Since Santa Rosa entered the service he has developed an ambition to become a newspaper reporter, and some time ago he became Willet's Point correspondent of a New-York newspaper. He said to-day that he believed his discharge was due to the publication of a story written by him several weeks ago concerning complaints made by the soldiers against the food served in the battalion mess.

There are strict orders restraining the soldiers from giving the news of the army to newspapers or reporters.

The Sunday Night Concert.

The second of the series of popular concerts at Carnegie Music Hall last night was attended by an audience that was, in view of the vexed condition of the elements, a compliment to all who appeared. Owing to the enforced absence of Mr. Walter Damrosch, the concert was conducted with an abundance of vigor by Mr. Adolf Neuendorff. The solo performers were Mme. Camilla Urso, violinist, and Mme. Julia Wyman, contralto. Mme. Urso easily maintains her position in the front rank of violin players. She chose for her principal number last night Ernst's fantasy on airs from Rossini's "Otello," which she played with superb technical finish, albeit at times her tone suffered from the state of the atmosphere. Mme. Wyman's chief selection was the offertory from a mass by Asger Hamerik, which sounded like a Norse folksong putting on airs. The orchestra played Liszt's polonaise in E, some of Delibes's "Sylvia," ballet, a selection from "Hansel und Gretel," Schumann's "Traumerei," the intermezzo from Delibes's "Naila," and Wagner's "Kaiser" march.

ORDERS ABOUT POSTAL FRAUDS

Judge John L. Thomas Makes Some Very Sensible Suggestions About the Post Office System.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Judge John L. Thomas, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, has submitted to the Postmaster General a report of the operations of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

During the year there were 218 fraud orders issued, 55 of which were against lottery companies operated by so-called "bond investment" companies; 12 against avowed lottery companies, and 21 against miscellaneous games of chance. The remainder were various schemes to defraud. Judge Thomas says that the bond investment schemes have been abandoned by all the companies except a very few.

In reviewing the lottery question, Judge Thomas says it may be confidently asserted that the death knell of the avowed lotteries in this country has been sounded, and their business has been vastly crippled, if not ruined, but he is sorry to note the fact that many business men think they must, in order to succeed, resort to schemes that appeal to the gambling spirit of the people, and they accordingly sugar-coat their legitimate enterprises with lottery attachments, and thus create a desire for other and more pernicious modes of obtaining something for nothing by hazard or chance. These fascinating and apparently innocent schemes reach the boys and girls of the land and tend to make them gamblers, whom "the rainbow of hope lures and lures, till the chaser falls over the precipice into suicide or the penitentiary."

The number of claims allowed for losses by burglary, fire, &c., during the year was 1,300, aggregating $138,686. This amount does not represent the actual monetary loss to the Government, as about $23,017 worth of stamps and other material were destroyed by fire. At the end of the year, there were 680 claims not disposed of. The report states that there has been a steady increase in robberies, indicating that burglars and thieves are more and more disposed to break into the large offices, and that the amount of postage supplies and money Postmasters are permitted to keep on hand is increased year by year. Judge Thomas says that a regulation requiring the transmission of postal funds oftener than every three months, or permitting Postmasters to use enough of these funds to cover their salaries prior to the end of a quarter, would save the Government thousands of dollars annually, or to hold the Postmasters liable for the acts of their subordinates, is not only anomalous in practice, but dangerous to the public interest."

In this connection he has prepared a bill to be introduced in the next Congress, to remedy this defect in the law.

Judge Thomas says that his attention has been several times during the year called to dangerous and injurious matter deposited in the mails, and upon investigation it was discovered that there is now no penalty prescribed for depositing such matter in the mails, and, indeed, there is no statute forbidding its being mailed. He has accordingly drawn up a bill which covers two classes of articles. First—Those which are dangerous to the life, health, comfort, and body of the employes or addressee, such as poisonous live animals, reptiles, or insects, explosives, &c.; and, second, those articles which, though liable to injure employes or damage other mail matter when loose in the mails, when properly packed may be safely handled, such as oils, liquids not poisonous or explosive, sharp instruments, dyestuffs, and the like, which may be mailed if properly packed.

No one is, by this bill, permitted to mail the articles of the first class under a penalty of imprisonment or fine, or both, at the discretion of the court, nor to mail the articles of the second-class if not packed according to the regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General.

MR. GOMPERS AND THE SOCIALISTS

He Says They Vilified and Slandered Him While He Was Abroad.

One of the visitors at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union was Samuel Gompers, ex-President of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers very seldom visits the Central Labor Union, but the annual elections of the federation are approaching, and Mr. Gompers is again a candidate for the office of President.

He took a seat in the visitors' row, but was invited to the platform and asked to make a speech. He said that since his return from Europe he had been trying to attend a meeting of the Central Labor Union, and had succeeded at last. He then went on to complain that there were people in New-York who threw mud at him and distorted his every utterance. They charged him with being the tool of capitalists, and made all sorts of other slanderous and outrageous statements. One Socialist paper in particular vilified him repeatedly, and would not publish a letter that he sent denying the slanders.

In talking about his experiences abroad, Mr. Gompers said that when in Hamburg there was a man named De Rossi who misrepresented both him and the Central Labor Union, and people came to regard them as consummate scoundrels. But he spoke to the people, he said, and opened their eyes.

The Central Labor Union then decided to send a weekly letter to some paper in Germany, so as to offset misrepresentations by the Socialists.

TO MAKE RESCUE WORK EFFECTIVE

St. Bartholomew's Training School to Open Its Fall Term.

St. Bartholomew's Practical Training School for Rescue Workers will open its second term to-morrow, in St. Bartholomew's parish house, on Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue. This school's object is to furnish competent and practical instruction to men who desire to undertake the work of rescuing the fallen in the most effective manner. So successful has the school been in its operation that the Rev. Dr. Greer, the rector of the parish, decided that it should be resumed this Fall for a second term of three months.

The Board of Instructors consists of the Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew, the Rev. Braddin Hamilton, and the Rev. J. Frederick Talcott, all assistant ministers in St. Bartholomew's Church; the Rev. Dr. Asbury Lowrey, Col. Henry H. Hadley, Superintendent of the Rescue Mission of St. Bartholomew's parish; Samuel H. Hadley, Superintendent of the Jerry McAuley Mission, in Water Street, and Miss Sara Wray. Daily lectures are given by this corps of instructors on the Bible, the Prayer Book, music, and the general scheme of rescue work.

TORRENTS FELL ON THE DIGGERS

Ground Broken for New Evangelical Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn.

One hundred earnest men and women, not at all dismayed by the rain that came down in torrents yesterday afternoon, took part in the ceremony of breaking ground for the new Evangelical Church of the Redeemer, at Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street, Brooklyn.

The pastor, the Rev. S. G. Weiskotten, with a nickel-plated spade, commenced the work. Leading members of the congregation then went to shovelling, and stuck to it until the ground became so muddy and the rain fell so hard that they had to beat a retreat.

Work will be begun to-day on the excavation for the cellar, and the cornerstone, it is expected, will be laid in December.

The new church is to be of Gothic architecture. It will cover a plot 75 by 116 feet. The material will be white Indiana limestone.

AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A BUILDING

Fortunate Discovery by a Policeman in Anderson, Ind.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 13.—An attempt was made early this morning to blow up the brick and stone building known as the Hurst Block, in process of erection.

The hoisting engine had been shut down, and the shed inclosing it locked, but a policeman found the engine blowing off. The gas was on full blast, and the steam was forty pounds above the boiler test pressure. The boiler could not have stood the pressure three minutes longer.

A similar attempt was made two months ago to blow up the Masonic Temple, now being completed. These attempts ta the destruction of buildings probably grow out of the labor troubles in this city, which have become very bitter.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES

BY WESTCHESTER RACING ASSOCIATION.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 15TH,

and each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday following, including Election Day, Nov. 5th.

SIX RACES A DAY.

First Day:

NURSERY AND MANHATTAN HANDICAPS AND FOUR OTHER RACES.

FIRST RACE 2 P. M. SHARP.

Take 2d Avenue Elevated to Willis Avenue and 132d Street, and change for Special Trains direct to track.

MORRIS PARK STEEPLECHASES

AND HURDLE RACES.

WEDNESDAYS,

October 16th, 23d, and 30th.

First Day—Two Steeplechases, Two Hurdle Races, and a Flat Race.

QUEENS COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB,

AQUEDUCT, L. I.

RACING TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.

Admission, $1.50; ladies, 50c.

Special race trains leave East 34th St. at 1 P. M. and 1:40 P. M., and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 1:20 P. M., returning immediately after races. Stages connect with Kings County "L."

Bicycles.

Great Sale of Road Wheels at Half Cost.

THE TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,

806-810 West 59th St. and 20 Warren St., N. Y. City. Brooklyn, Newark, and Newport.

CABLE CARS IN LEXINGTON AVENUE

A Successful Trial Trip Made Yesterday, and the Public Will Be Allowed to Ride To-day.

Unless something unforeseen happens, the cable cars on the Lexington Avenue line, which is controlled by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, will be run for the accommodation of the public to-day. Superintendent Rounds was not prepared to state last evening just how many cars would be put in use the first day.

The cable was laid last Wednesday, and about noon yesterday the great engines in the power house at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street were started for the first time, and the cable was put in motion.

It had been announced that the first car over the line would be run at noon, starting from the car shed at One Hundredth Street and Lexington Avenue, but it was an hour and a half later before the trial trip was begun.

On the car were John D. Crimmins, H. H. Vreeland, President of the company; Thomas Millen, Master Mechanic; J. V. Ritchie, Assistant General Manager; F. D. Rounds, Superintendent; J. F. Cain, Chief Gripman; Chief Engineer Pierson, and Assistant Chief Hirt, Mr. Henderson of the Metropolitan Traction Company, and a number of employes of the road.

The party received an ovation along the route. On almost every block from Twenty-third Street to One Hundred and Fifth Street pennies and other coins—in several instances dollars—were placed on the track and picked up for souvenirs after the car wheels had passed over them. Many persons tried to board the car. One individual offered a dollar to be allowed to ride, and, when this was refused, made a dive for the bumper, where he rode until a policeman dislodged him.

No difficulty was encountered, the descent and ascent of the precipitous hill at One Hundred and Second Street being taken quite easily. The cable cars will run only to One Hundred and Fifth Street, and will connect with the Broadway line at Twenty-third Street. The continuation of the route through to the Harlem River will be made for the present by horse cars, and in a few weeks by underground electricity. The cars used are of the same size as those used on Broadway. They are lighted with gas. Old employes from the Broadway line will have charge of the cars.

THE "SHORT-AD." PAGE

A Naught of Soda.

From The Philadelphia American.

The little girl came into the drug store.

"Pleath, Thir," she said, "mother thayth have you a naught of soda?"

"A what?" repeated the clerk.

"A naught of soda," reiterated the little girl.

"Do you want a glass of soda water?" asked the clerk.

"No, Thir. Mother thayth I can't have that till evenin'. She sayth have you a naught of soda?"

"What can she mean?" muttered the puzzled clerk. The child grew impatient.

"A naught of soda," she said, sharply. "Why, it ith a funny bottle wif a thquirter to it, and it goeth 'si-z' when you work it."

"Oh! You mean a syphon of soda," exclaimed the clerk.

"Oh! Thyhen? Thyphen? Yeth, Thir, it wath thyphen. But thyphens and naught ith the thame, ain't it?"

And the clerk said that ciphers and naughts were the same.

Unjust Accusation.

From The Washington Star.

"How dare you accuse me of being a kleptomaniac," she said indignantly.

"Why," replied the young man, who was on his knees, "I didn't."

"Isn't a kleptomaniac a person who purloins things for which he has no possible use?"

"Yes."

"Didn't you just say that I had stolen your heart?"

Too Inveterate a Gossip.

From Harper's Bazar.

"I don't see you with Dolly Dawkins any more. Have you and she had a quarrel?"

"Oh, no; but she gossips too much to suit me. Everything I told her she immediately repeated to Lillie Loving, so I had to give her up. I abhor gossips."

Never Suspected It Before.

From Truth.

Chollie—Youah daughtah has consented to mawy me, an—er—I'd like to know if there is any insanity in youah family.

Old Gentlman (emphatically)—There must be!

Common Heroism.

From Puck.

"Can you suffer in silence?"

"Yes; if everybody knows it."

Help Wanted—Females.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—In apartment; wages, $18 and $12; personal references required. Call, between 10 and 12, 125 East 57th St.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.—Experienced sewers and parriers; steady work; good pay. ROSENSTEIN, 141 Greene St.

WANTED—Competent Swedish or German waitress; one able to take place of butler. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, 2 to 5, at 7 East 74th St.

WANTED—An experienced Swedish or Protestant waitress, with best city reference. 54 West 47th St.

WANTED—A first-class German cook; good references. Call at 38 West 92d St., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—Experienced French nurse in private family. 7 East 61st St.

Help Wanted—Males.

COMMERCIAL MEN RETIRED FROM ACTIVE life can add to their incomes by obtaining trial orders for the Patterson Gas Saving Governor; compensation advanced for orders. Apply Patterson Gas Governor Co., 106 East 28th St.

GROOM WANTED—A young man of nice appearance. Call at 159 West 18th St., from 9 to 11 A. M., Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—And assist with waiting; a lady desires to secure a good situation for a girl who has been in her employ nearly four years and whom she can cheerfully recommend. Call, Monday, before 1, at 115 East 79th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires situation for a young girl as chambermaid; can highly recommend her in every respect; can darn and mend neatly; willing to be useful. 327 East 36th St.; lady can be seen.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or plain cooking in a small private family; best personal references. 423 West 52d St., two days; ring McBenno's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; or would wait on a lady if required; has lived in the best of English families; first-class city reference. M. B., 136 West 19th St., care of Mrs. Gilmartin.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid and do waiting; or would do either; can be seen at present employer's; best references. Call, Monday, 59 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do waiting in private family; has good reference. 208 East 38th St.; ring Tracey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; or as parlormaid. 5 East 8th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; or assist with washing; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call, two days, 322 East 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; willing and obliging; do chamberwork in a furnished-room house or nice private boarding house; city reference. 312 East 31st St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young woman, lately landed; has had five years' experience in Scotland; can furnish reference. Advertiser, 396 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat, willing young girl to do chamberwork and sewing in private family; good reference. D. J. Murphy, 253 West 15th St.

CHAMBERMAID. — By a competent girl as chambermaid in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call, Monday, 100 West 53d St., ring Burns's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork; willing to assist with grown children; best city reference. Call, Monday, 90 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and help with grown children; willing and obliging. 508 West 50th St. Mrs. Finn.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable German girl in fine American family; best city references. 168 Amsterdam Av., 67th and 68th Sts., care of Mrs. Dr. Hafner.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid in a private family; do fine washing; best of city references. 588 Amsterdam Av., Montuge's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; private family; best reference. 428 East 66th St., O'Rourke's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, competent in every particular, as chambermaid; best city reference. 208 East 38th St.; ring Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German young girl; good waitress; kind to children; city or country; references, 101 West 45th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; in a small private family; can be seen at present employer's, 640 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference; no cards. 28 Amsterdam Av., Carley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist butler. 53 Park Av., present employer's, Monday.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; city references; no cards. 222 East 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; city reference. 604 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By English girl as chambermaid or waitress; city reference. Call, two days, 213 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—In nice family; sews nicely; good references; 10 years in last place. 432 West 49th St., Carroll's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSISTANT WAITRESS. —Willing and obliging; reference; Protestant. M. W., 5 East 65th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a North German girl, in Protestant family, as companion to lady or grown children; teaches German, embroidery, and sewing. Baum, 1,813 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—Gentleman recommends first-class French couple, who have lived the last six years with him; wife is superior cook in all branches; husband as useful man; both competent and entirely reliable; references. Mr. Lee's office, 53 Frankfort St.

COOK.—Young woman as excellent cook in private family; thoroughly reliable; to take entire charge and get up company dinners and luncheons; best city reference; last employer seen. F., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thorough cook; understands her business in all its branches; economical and reliable; best references. Mrs. Burns, 269 West 34th St.

COOK.—By French cook, lately arrived from Paris, in a private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; good certificates from England and Paris. J. E., care of Mrs. Veym, 370 West 29th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman, German, as cook and laundress in private American family; city reference. Call, Monday, at 342 East 56th St., Letter Box No. 2.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; two years' city reference. Call, Monday, at 314 East 60th St. Gearraty.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—As good cook; also, her sister as chambermaid; is willing to assist with waiting; in private family; best personal reference. W., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman; good cook, baker; private family; understands her business; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. A. E., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Thorough in all French and English cooking; entire charge where kitchenmaid or assistance given; city or country; best reference. B., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By colored cook in private family, or general work in small family; city reference. Fox, care D. Berry, 341 West 36th St, fourth floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook in American family; French and American dishes; excellent reference from last and former places. K. B., 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a New-England woman in a small private American family as first-class cook; good city reference. 225 Columbus Av.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By excellent cook; understands meat and pastry; make excellent soup; good baker; best city reference from last place; private family. 135 West 51st St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class plain cook and assist with washing; best references from last place; no objections to country. 146 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and desserts; first-class city reference. 431 West 45th St., three flights.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; city or country; good reference. 218 East 25th St., Room 1.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—As good cook; also, her sister, as chambermaid; is willing to assist with waiting; in private family; best personal reference. W., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city reference. 216 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as a first-class cook; private family; best of reference from last place. Call at 256 West 31st St., 1st bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and do plain washing; two years' personal references. 220 East 41st St.; ring six times.

COOK, &c.—By a young, experienced girl as cook, washer, and ironer; good city reference. Call, two days, at 240 East 47th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged woman as good cook and laundress; excellent reference; lady can be seen. 316 East 90th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook in a small private family; no washing; best city reference. 168 West 60th St.

COOK.—By good plain cook and laundress; good city reference. 412 West 47th St., Monday; no cards.

COOK.—By American girl as good cook; assist with coarse washing; best city references. 508 East 14th St.

COOK.—By a colored cook in private family; no washing; city reference. Jackson, 205 West 61st St.

COOK.—By colored woman as cook; none but first-class need apply; no washing. 131 West 53d St. Janitor.

COOK.—In private family; best city reference; three years in last place. 136 West 19th St., laundry.

COOK.—French; in good family; speaks but little English; best references. 341 West 30th St.

COOK.—By good plain cook, washer, and ironer; city reference. 482 Amsterdam Av., Mrs. Veale's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; wages, $25. Present employer's, 30 West 53d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress or housecleaner; city reference. M. O. D., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—Few days' work in private family; city reference. 28 Amsterdam Av., Carley's bell; no cards.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER—Experienced dressmaker by day; excellent fitter and draper; remodels; makes fancy waists and skirts; quick sewer; reference; terms, $1.50. Miss Campbell, Box 814 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a respectable woman; understands dressmaking, cutting, and fitting; by day or month; best reference. Call, two days, 862 3d Av., third floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a stylish dressmaker; goes out by the day at $3; late with M. A. Connelly; elegant fit; references. S. H., Box 854 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Finest worker; or seal garments; superior fitter; will remodel into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 181 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; French; experienced; elegant style; by day or week; families; best references; terms moderate. Mme. Miriam, 262 West 37th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish street, elegant evening and reception costumes; capes, fancy waists of artistic designs; perfect fit and finish; special attention given to our handsomely fitting ladies' tailor suits and jackets; reasonable prices; day; home preferred. 131 West 35th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French; competent and reliable, with highest city references; fitting and finish unsurpassed; street costumes, fancy wrappers, and negligé made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; go out by the day or take work at home; terms very reasonable. 13 West 60th St., third bell, east side.

DRESSMAKER.—Assuring first-class dressmaking in every detail; will give her services very moderate; makes all kinds dresses, waists, and capes; will remodel; per week or day; town or country; would accept desirable permanent position; high-class references. 50 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good Parisian dressmaker; married; cutting and fitting; work in private house; moderate price; sleep at home; wages by day, week, or month; have best city references. Mme. Bernard, 209 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By excellent dressmaker; thoroughly understanding S. T. Taylor's system; would like a few more customers by the day; understands evening and street dresses; reference. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German as nursery governess; take entire charge of children from 3 to 7; first-class references. Experience, 130 East 55th St.

GOVERNESS.—By highly educated German lady, French and German teacher, as nursery governess; best references. S. A., 324 East 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced teacher of English branches and music; takes full charge of children and no objections to light chamberwork. Last employer, 52 East 55th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess or maid; understands kindergarten. Mrs. Lucke, 201 West 80th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Or nurse to children over three; speaks French fluently; will take entire charge; city references. Competent, care Gallagher, 67 West 11th St., Monday.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined young German girl in refined family. 555 West 44th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—French; diplomée; very successful; teach French, all branches; wishes morning engagements; would take children out if necessary; first-class city references. Mme. Gellet, 209 West 32d St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By well-educated young French widow. B. L., 222 West 35th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young Protestant girl, lately landed, as light housework in small family; would take care of children and is willing and obliging. 625 1st Av., two flights up; two days.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to go out by day or week to do housework; good plain cook and laundress; references. Stewart, 446 West 29th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By reliable colored woman in small family; come home nights. 227 West 30th St., rear. Jessup Lottie.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework. 424 East 76th St., top floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a first-class kitchenmaid or plain cook in small private family; can be well recommended. 102 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADIES' MAIDS.—By two young French girls; well experienced as ladies' maids; in private family; do not speak English; understand hairdressing; first-class references. Leontine and Marie, 260 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; no children; best city references. Roberts, 226 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID and MASSEUSE.—By a refined Swedish girl as lady's maid; able and willing to give massage; speaks English; references. M., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid as lady's maid; thoroughly competent in her duty; is a good sewer; with excellent references. Present employer's, Monday, 29 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl; thoroughly competent dressmaker and hairdresser; best city references. Care of Mrs. D. A. Davis, Netherlands Hotel.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged woman; excellent sewer, with best of references, as lady's maid or attendant to invalid. C. C., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; Speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. G. L., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and packer; competent in all maid's duties; city reference. M. L., 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; competent in all her duties; used to travel; first-class city reference. A. E., 1,242 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To lady or grown children, or nurse to infant; best reference from best families; last employer can be seen; competent in every respect. Call, two days, 212 West 25th St.; no cards.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS—By competent French girl as maid and seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork; no children; best city references. S. A., 341 West 30th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS—BUTLER.—By French married couple in private family; do not object to travel; best city reference. A. L., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a Scotch Protestant to elderly lady, or would assist with other work; is a good seamstress; best of city references. 23 West 57th St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid; neat sewer; four years' city reference from last place. Dressmaker, 13 West 60th St., third bell, east side.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman; can furnish best city reference. Lawders, 500 West 34th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By French person; in private family. C. L., care Miss Wiesendanger, 411 Amsterdam Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day as first-class laundress; best of reference. Mrs. Morris, 306 East 46th St.; call all week.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress in a private family; no kitchen or chamberwork; best reference. 242 East 30th St. Matteson.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist in light chamberwork; good references. 266 West 47th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will also do chamberwork; in private family; willing and obliging. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—Best of references. Call, for two days, at 347 East 23d St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; best references. 159 East 53d St.

Nurses.

INVALID'S NURSE.—Experienced. Can be seen for two days, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., 104 East 19th St.

NURSE.—By a refined American young woman as mother's assistant to young children; excellent seamstress; a home preferred to very high wages; first-class city reference. A. E., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced and trustworthy German Protestant woman; middle aged; to young children; speaks French fluently; good sewer; city references. Stengel, 168 Amsterdam Av., near 68th St.

NURSE.—By a refined, first-class North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to children from three years on; wages from $20 to $25; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to take full charge of young infant and raise on bottle; understands sterilizing and baby foods; best city references. A. G., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Protestant infant's nurse; fully competent to take systematic care of a young child; thoroughly understanding the preparation of the most reliable food used in artificial feeding; wages, $2 per day. 945 6th Av. Clark's bell.

NURSE.—By Protestant; takes charge of baby or bring up by hand; city or country; first-class reference; wages, $20. J. M., Box 827 Times Up Town.

NURSE.—By trustworthy, thoroughly competent infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; best personal city reference. 85 West 44th St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman to take care of invalid lady and assist with other work; physician's first-class reference. 26 East 40th St.

NURSE.—By a young French lady as nurse for growing children; good reference. 123 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By a Swiss-French girl as nurse for children; good reference; speaks no English. Mrs. Nichnrig, 525 West 125th St.

NURSE.—By highly recommended Frenchwoman as nurse; good seamstress; first-class city references; city or country. Marie, 222 West 35th St.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; good references. C. A., Advertisement Office, 1,338 3d Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young girl, not long in the country, in a private family to do sewing and assist with light chamberwork. Call, Monday, 214 East 85th St. Casey.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the month in a Christian family; capable of making all the dresses for lady and children; city or country. 294 West 58d St.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID.—Leaving on account of family traveling; as seamstress or maid; willing to assist with waiting. Call, Monday, 6 West 47th St.; good city references.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl to go out by the day as good seamstress and assistant dressmaker; best references. L. E., care Mrs. Stafford, 946 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress and take care of grown children or assist with chamberwork. 151 East 26th St., Moore's bell.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; best city reference. Maid, care of Clarke, 213 East 76th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; best

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 56th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mrs. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.
Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Spring's English and French
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten
and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women. 117 West 58th Street.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City---Young Men and Boys.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY. Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground. 9TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

St. David's Hall.
Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys obtain 100 per cent.; magnificent house, home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

Drisler School,
NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,
25 WEST 42D ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

The Arundel School,
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Seal Jackets. Mrs. Barker, 114 W. 30th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND ERECTING a centrifugal pumping plant for Granite Dry Dock at U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Centrifugal Pumping Plant, U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.," will be received at this bureau until 12 M. on Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms of proposal will be forwarded upon application to this bureau or the commandant of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bidders are expected to fully inform themselves as to the character of the work required by visiting the yard, where plans may be examined, and, if necessary, obtained. A certified check of two thousand ($2,000) dollars must accompany the proposal as a guarantee that the bidder will execute the required contract after his bid has been accepted. Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed advantageous to the government, and to waive defects. E. O. MATTHEWS, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, Sept. 28, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened Oct. 15, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 15, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of wooden socks, blue flannel, evaporated apples and peaches, rice, green coffee, tea, sugar, salt pork, salt beef, cap leathers, dress canvas, ribbon, rubber life belts, hose, fire grenades, padlocks, and buckets. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY Yard and Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., October 5, 1895. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard and Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., to be opened October 22, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, October 22, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., a quantity of brass rod, bristles, turpentine oil, forgings, and castings, and at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., ten three-arm protractors. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR THE NAVAL station, Key West, Fla.—October 7, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., to be opened October 22, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, October 22, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., 3,000 tons bituminous coal. The coal must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Naval Station, Key West, Fla. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N. o11-2aw2wF

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York, October 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 24, 1895, and then opened, for repairing U. S. steamer "Atlantic." Specifications, &c., can be had here. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for repairing steamer 'Atlantic,'" and addressed to JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

City---Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St., 132d Year. THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.) Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Hamilton Institute.
103-105 West 82d St.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 23. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Lenox Institute.
School for Boys. 336 Lenox Av. For full particulars see "City—Young Ladies and Children."

City—Both Sexes.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Institute of Modern Languages.
Directors—PAUL BERCY & HERMANN SCHULZE
39 West 42d Street.
Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

Country---Young Ladies and Children.

St. Hilda's School
Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

Country---Both Sexes.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Rye Seminary, Rye, New-York.
For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

Teachers.

SKILLFUL TEACHER; LONG EXPERIENCE in the city; private instruction to boys for business or college; quick progress; easy terms. WELLS, 72 West 46th St.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, October 19th. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until October 19th.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S SCHOOLS.
Class and private tuition. ELLERSLIE ROOMS, Nos. 80 and 82 West 126th St. Down-town school will open in December. See circular.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The public use and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated and used to and for the purposes specified in said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888 as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, which, taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street distant easterly 191 feet 6 inches from the intersection of the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street 43 feet 6 inches; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of Third Avenue 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, which is also the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 73; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and along the present site of Grammar School No. 73, 99 feet 5 inches; thence northeasterly 103 feet 8½ inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, September 20th, 1895.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

TWO MONTHS
FOR
20 CENTS.

Send this sum, and THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be mailed you during the next sixty days—a period covering the political campaign and subsequent developments.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TEN PAGES.

Send it to some friend in the country; just what he needs.

Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
DELIGHTFUL RESORT
FOR LATE FALL MONTHS.
2,500 feet Elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains.

Special Pullman for the Springs via Washington

Leaves Pennsylvania R. R. station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., except Sunday, attached to the F. F. V. Limited, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Dining car.

Located on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. Climate nowhere equaled. Hotel open all the year. Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

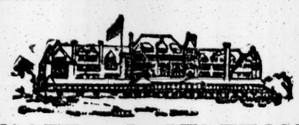
Excursion tickets on sale at C. and O. offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE WORLD.

THE LAKEWOOD
WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 21.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEASON GUESTS.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE. OPENS OCT. 17.
10TH SEASON. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Autumn Resorts.



HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

Pianos.

HARDMAN PIANO.

"The only Piano which Improves under usage." The choice of the best classes everywhere. 50,000 in use.

We also control the factory of E. G. Harrington & Co., making the

STANDARD PIANO
with a 20 years' admirable reputation, containing all late improvements, at moderate prices and on easy monthly payments.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AND 19TH ST.

Excursions.

Grand Autumnal Excursions
To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE,
By Day Line Steamer "Albany" or "New-York." Daily, except Sunday, leaving Brooklyn ey Annex, 8 A. M.; Desbrosses St., N. Y., 8:40 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9 A. M. Returning by down boat due 22d St. 5:30 P. M.
LAST TRIP FROM N. Y. MONDAY, OCT. 14.

Business Opportunities.

A MAN, AGED 30, EDUCATED, HAVING FOLLOWED the profession of journalism and traveled extensively, now in the service of the United States Government in charge of an important office involving the control of numerous employes and large amounts of money, desires to connect himself with large firm or corporation needing the services of a man of executive ability who can produce results. Address W., Box 195 Times.

Surrogate Notices.

PYNE, PERCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PERCY R. PYNE, late of Riverdale, in the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 18 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 3rd, 1895. ALBERTINA S. PYNE, M. TAYLOR PYNE, PERCY R. PYNE, Jr., ALBERTINA T. RUSSELL, Executors, &c. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 18 William St., N. Y. City. jy8-law6mM

ZOLLIKOFFER, OSCAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oscar Zollikoffer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Irving Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. OSCAR F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Administrator. Francis B. Chelsey, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York City. jy15-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANSUY P. DODIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1895. ALEXANDER J. DODIN, PATRICK C. DAVEY, Executors. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. my27-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURISTON W. WINCHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of June, 1895. ELIZA S. WINCHESTER, THOMAS E. SLOAN, Administrators. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrators, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City.

DEY, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph T. Brown, Jr., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1895. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, JOHN C. DEY, Executors. JOSEPH T. BROWN, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. o14-law6mM

LAWTON, JAMES M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES M. LAWTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmer & Canfield, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1895. ELIZA M. LAWTON, Executrix. WILMER & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Executrix, 48 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy1-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. GENSCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1895. CHARLES E. GENSCH, JOHN M. NASH, executors. ADAMS & HYDE, attorneys for executors, 59 Liberty Street, New-York, N. Y. je17-law6mM

LEE, MATTIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTIE B. LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at his office, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3rd day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1895. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. JOHN H. COLE, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy29-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. QUIMBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 119 West 83d Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1895. WALDO H. JORDAN, LOUISE JORDAN, Executors. je10-law6mM

Surrogate Notices.

MONTGOMERY, VIRGINIA C.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to WARWICK EMILE MONTGOMERY, individually and as Trustee; Virginia L. M. White, described in decedent's will as Virginia L. M. Kent; Montgomery Gibson, Tobias R. Gibson, Preston J. Gibson, and the United States Trust Company of New-York, the general guardian of said Preston J. Gibson; Fielding L. Marshall as executor of the estate of Randall Lee Gibson in the State of New-York; James Lowndes as ancillary administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits in the State of New-York of Linden Kent, deceased; Fredrika H. Patton, Mary A. Bagley, Cora High, Pauline High, Solomon High, Amelie Denegre, Celeste Stauffer, Alice Preston, Mary Welsh or Walsh, and described in decedent's will as her laundress; Mary Carpenter, described in decedent's will as her cook; Bena Broderson, described in decedent's will as her maid; Kate Magee, born Nicholson, described in decedent's will as her waitress; Cornelius Tully, described in decedent's will as "Conn her gardener," and Patrick Allen, described in decedent's will as her coachman, and to all persons interested in the estate of Virginia C. Montgomery, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the nineteenth (19th) day of November, 1895, at half past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Warwick Emile Montgomery as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York, to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FIELDING L. MARSHALL, Attorney for Executor, 55 Liberty St., N. Y. City. o7-law6wM&n19

KRUSE, JOHANNA CAROLINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carl F. Kusten, Magdalene Brinkhoff, Magdalena Schultze, Elfrida Schultze, Wilma Schultze; Gustav William Nagel, as executor of the last will and testament of Dora Brinkhoff, deceased; Heinrich Albert Knop, Friedrich Gerhard Knop, Johann Heinrich Knop; Friedrich Gerhard Knop, as curator for Johann Heinrich Knop; Diedrich Gerhard Kruse, and to all persons interested in the estate of Johanna Caroline Kruse, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-ninth (29) day of October, 1895, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Herman C. Schwab and Theophilus Edward Schlingloff, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York, to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. s9-1aw6wM

FELTER, MARIE ANTOINETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE ANTOINETTE FELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 513 Madison Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1895. WM. A. DIBBLE, AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Executors. AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Attorney for Executors, New-Baltimore, N. Y. s30-1aw6mM

COSTALES, ROSA MARTINEZ Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA MARTINEZ Y COSTALES, also called Rosa Martinez y Costales Viuda de Tuaznavar, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of July, 1895. PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, New-York City. jy22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE WITT C. HAYS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Dos Passos Brothers, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1895. JOHN R. DOS PASSOS, EUGENE D. HAYS, S. J. DRAKE, HENRY E. BROWNE, Executors. DOS PASSOS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Broad Street, New-York City. ap15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE CLARKSON GEOFFROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 66, Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1895. NICOLAS GEOFFROY, Administrator, &c., &c. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN and SEYBEL, Room 66, Times Building, N. Y City, Attorneys for Administrator. je8-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD O'GORMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 40 and 61 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1895. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Jr., EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executors. ap29-1aw6mM

GILSEY, RACHEL MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RACHEL MARGARET GILSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Cheney, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. MARGARET J. FRANKLIN, Executrix. Francis B. Cheney, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City. jy15-1aw6m

HOLMES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frank G. Wild, Esq., No. 15-17 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of July, 1895. GEORGE H. COUTTS, Executor. FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Executor, 15-17 Beekman St., New-York. jy22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN DIERKING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stuyvesant & Millard, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of April, 1895. FREDERIC C. DIERKING, Administrator. STUYVESANT & MILLARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 99 Nassau Street, New-York. ap22-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, JAMES G. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. K. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. CATHARINE AUGUSTA LAWRENCE, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. au19-1aw6mM

BOEHMER, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BOEHMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. WILLIAM J. LE COMPTE, Jr., Executor. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor. au19-1aw6mM

BOSHER, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles H. Bosher, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of doing business, at the office of R. T. Wilson & Co., No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of April, 1895. MARY C. BOSHER, Executrix. LARNED, WARREN & KNAPP, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City. ap18-1aw6mM

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

32d ST., 11 WEST. LENOX.—Strictly first-class; newly furnished; suite second floor; single rooms; private bath.

32d ST., 20 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath; superior table board.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly of 5th Av.; sunny suites of rooms; parlor and second floor.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

50TH ST., 26 WEST.—Suite two rooms; private bath; second floor back parlor, with board; references.

124 EAST 75th, (CORNER.)—Rooms, first and second floors; private baths; steam heated; accommodations; cuisine superior.

231 EAST 57th ST.—Boarders wanted; large rooms for couple or friends. $6 to $8.

BROOKLYN.—44 Jefferson Av., corner of Franklin Av.; large and small rooms; all newly furnished; first-class table; references.

MADISON AV., 651.—Elegant suite of rooms; also rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

MADISON AV., 127.—Suite; private table; large and single rooms; excellent table; central location; references.

Furnished Rooms.

1—ATTRACTIVE SECOND FLOOR, suites, private baths, single rooms, to gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

7th AV., 47, NEAR 14th ST.—Clean, handsome rooms; moderate; new management; good neighborhood; references.

35 WEST 38th St.—Large furnished back room; good closet; running water; use of bath.

44th ST., 238 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front and hall room; references required.

46TH ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

47th ST., 3 EAST, OPPOSITE Windsor.—Elegant and newly furnished suites; square and single rooms; private baths; breakfast; first-class valet attendance; only gentlemen.

58 WEST 35th ST.—Handsome newly furnished large and small rooms.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms; hot and cold water; select location; references.

117 WEST 48th ST.—A desirable square, nicely furnished room; all convenience for one or two gentlemen.

127 EAST 27th ST.—Large, handsomely furnished second-story front room; private family.

228 WEST 52d ST., NEAR BROADway.—Sunny rooms, with folding beds; references required.

FIN

READY FOR WORDY WAR

Brooklyn Candidates to Begin This Week the Struggle for Votes.

GROUT'S FOLLOWERS RALLY TO-NIGHT

Reform Democratic Meetings Wednesday—Wurster Disappoints the Worthites—The Bradley-Woodruff Campaign.

Brooklyn politicians took a day off yesterday and rested from their labors of the last week. Some of them went to church. It was the last full day of rest they will have before election day, and they did not go near their respective political headquarters.

"Boss" McLaughlin was happy yesterday on account of the return of James Shevlin and ex-Senator John McCarty from Europe. Mr. Shevlin has long been known as "the 'boss's' most trusted lieutenant," and the ex-Senator as one of his most confidential advisers. They went to Europe with their families in June, and return full of vigor for the campaign.

The Grout boom will be formally started to-night in the Academy of Music. It will not be a mass meeting of independent citizens so much as a rally of regular Democrats, who will march from ward and district headquarters to the Academy with brass bands. The regulars feel they should make as big a demonstration as possible to impress the public with the strength of Mr. Grout's following.

Nearly every person prominent in the late Gaynor movement will be on the Academy stage, among them being James McMahon, who will preside; Rufus L. Scott, ex-Supervisor Augustus C. Fischer, the Rev. William J. Hill, John C. Orr, C. Augustus Haviland, Richard Whalen, Charles O'Conor Hennessy, and Sanders Shanks.

Mr. Grout will deliver the principal address. Justice Gaynor has been invited to speak, but he may decline, because of his position on the bench.

The first meeting of the Democratic Party Reform Organization in the interest of Edward M. Shepard will be held Wednesday evening in the Criterion Theatre. Every reform organization in the city will be represented there. Charles S. Fairchild has promised to address the audience, and Edward M. Shepard may also be present. If he is, he will speak. Ex-Corporation Counsel John A. Taylor will preside.

Another meeting will be held by the Reform Party in Turn Hall, in Meserole Street, which will be addressed by Charles J. Patterson.

The failure of Frederick W. Wurster, the Republican candidate for Mayor, to address the Jacob Worth Republican League of the Nineteenth Ward Saturday evening has aroused a sentiment against him among the members of the organization. Mr. Wurster sent a letter explaining his absence as due to another engagement, and embodying a few of his views on the campaign. The letter was received in dead silence, and most of the members went away feeling angry. Mr. Wurster arrived immediately after the meeting had adjourned, and spoke a few words to the four or five men who lingered around the headquarters, and then he went home.

The three candidates for District Attorney will make a lively canvass. Charles J. Patterson, the candidate of the Democratic Reform Party, is devoting a good part of his time inventing hitting things to say of his opponents. Mr. Patterson's vocabulary of invective and fine sarcasm is a thing to be feared by political adversaries, and he has facts at his command to fortify his statements.

James D. Bell, the candidate of the "regular" Democratic Party, will make a hard fight for election. He says he will not throw stones at Mr. Patterson because he wants all the Reform Party votes he can get, and he does not intend to make any more enemies than is necessary. Mr. Bell believes in harmony.

Foster L. Backus, the Republican nominee for District Attorney, is hustling for votes. He conducts his canvass on the sidewalks, "buttonholing" every politician he meets and trying to secure influence for himself. Mr. Backus is willing to sacrifice a little dignity for an election.

Major Peter H. McNulty, the harmony Democratic candidate for Senator in the Sixth District, whose eligibility is questioned by leaders of both parties, because he is a member of the Board of Education, is not discouraged by a little technicality. He is popular among school teachers, and it is said a great many of them are doing all they can to secure his election. Major McNulty believes he will win.

Senator Daniel Bradley is still determined not to withdraw from the race for re-election on the reform ticket to the State Senate in the Third District, and in a few days he and his Republican opponent, Franklin Woodruff, will begin to stump the district on trucks. Francis J. Gallagher, the regular Democratic nominee, thinks he can win even against Bradley, and is going to make a lively fight. Senator Bradley is in Stamford, Conn., but Mr. Woodruff is getting speeches ready.

"I am a friend to the workingmen," he said last evening, "and have spent millions of dollars for labor."

Owing to the changes in the State Constitution, the only officers to be voted for in Brooklyn next year will be Presidential Electors, Congressmen, Assemblymen, and Senators. There will be no local election to divide interest with the Presidential contest. This never has happened in Brooklyn before.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, rain, followed by clearing weather, brisk and high northerly winds, shifting to westerly and decreasing in force during the day.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair Monday, with northwesterly winds, probably decreasing in force.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, northerly winds, slight changes in temperature. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, light, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except local showers in southern portion, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, except possibly local showers on the immediate coast, easterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, easterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair east to south winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, southeasterly winds, slightly warmer. ARKANSAS, fair, light, variable winds, slightly warmer. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, westerly winds, becoming variable.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, westerly winds. INDIANA, generally fair, winds shifting to northerly. ILLINOIS, fair, cooler in western portion, northerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, cooler in northern portion, winds shifting to easterly. IOWA, fair, easterly winds, slightly cooler. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, northerly winds, cooler in southeast portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, but probably cloudy, north to east winds. KANSAS, fair, southeasterly winds, cooler in northeast portion. NEBRASKA, fair, east to south winds. COLORADO, generally fair, southeasterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy, probably local showers, east to south winds. MONTANA, cloudy, followed by clear, variable winds. WYOMING, partly cloudy and light, variable winds.

Signals are displayed at Alpena section and on the Atlantic coast from Newport News to Eastport. The storm which was central on the New-Jersey coast last night has moved slowly eastward, and is now central near Boston. Heavy rain and dangerous gales are reported from New-England, and rain, with northeasterly winds, continues in Eastern New-York and on the New-Jersey coast. Fair weather prevails in all other districts. It is warmer, except in the Northwest, the temperature having fallen 10 to 20 degrees in the Dakotas. The barometer is unusually low on the Southeast New-England coast; it has fallen rapidly in New-England, slowly in the central valleys, and has risen rapidly from the upper lake region westward over the Dakotas. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported: During the past twenty-four hours—Boston, 3.22; Narragansett Pier, 2.20. Fair weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast from New-York southward to the Gulf, with decreasing northwesterly winds. Rain, followed by clearing weather, is indicated for New-England, with dangerous gales, decreasing in force. Probably fair weather will prevail in the central valleys.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—This week does not promise much of consequence socially, and the smart set already in town preparatory for the coming season of gayety will by no means find themselves fatigued owing to a round of pleasure. The six days to come will not be marked even by weddings, for the latter will be unimportant and but few in number. It is indeed unfortunate for those young folk who are fond of social notoriety that they are contemplating matrimony at present, for all the coming weddings will be overshadowed by the Marlborough-Vanderbilt and the Paget-Whitney marriages, not to speak of the very smart wedding which is being arranged at Lenox for Miss Phelps-Stokes and Mr. Sherman Hoyt. At the way that the newspapers throughout the country are handling the details of these coming functions it is certain that a sigh of relief will go up from a long-enduring public even before little Miss Vanderbilt becomes her Grace of Marlborough and Miss Pauline Whitney is made Mrs. Paget.

—St. Thomas's Church is a dreary place for a wedding, even at the best, and many of Miss Vanderbilt's intimate friends are expressing regret that this million-dollar edifice should have been selected. The most superb floral decorations possible will do but little toward brightening the gloom of the oaken and stone interior. Mr. Vanderbilt's town house would have been quite the proper place for the ceremony, after all.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are coming to this country shortly, and it would by no means be surprising were they to reach here in time for the marriage of Miss Vanderbilt. At any rate, they will surely arrive in time for the Horse Show. Although the Bradley Martins have made new social connections on the other side, they have not forgotten their old friends here, and it is their intention to spend hereafter a portion of the year in New-York, returning to England in time for the London season.

—From the English capital, by the way, comes to-day the interesting announcement of the engagement of Miss Maude Janet Sutherland to Capt. Reginald Forbes Simmons of London. Capt. Simmons's future bride is a New-Yorker, having been born here, having been educated here, and having resided here until four years ago, when her father, Mr. Thomas Pomeroy Sutherland, went abroad to live. Miss Sutherland inherited a large fortune from her mother, who died a few years back, and will have a substantial addition to this fortune upon the death of her father. Capt. Simmons is not unknown in this city, having spent several months here two years ago, when he attended one of the Patriarchs. The wedding will take place in London in the height of the next season there. The young folk will make a handsome couple, as both are tall, the groom-elect being a pronounced brunette and the pride-prospective a blonde of the extreme type.

—Before the coming season of gayety is at an end the death of Mr. McAllister is liable to be more severely felt than at any time since that sad event. The fact that the lamented Mr. McAllister was at the head and front of the Patriarchs was owing to his somewhat remarkable talent for social leadership and that he was in every way a social diplomat, something which but few men of to-day are endowed with. Above all, Mr. McAllister was an excellent manager, and it was owing to this fact that the fifty Patriarchs were only too willing to stand in the background and permit Mr. McAllister to take absolute charge. It is unofficially announced that the first ball the coming season of the Patriarchs will not be given until two days previous to Christmas. For many reasons this would be an unwise move on the part of the new managers, and one which Mr. McAllister would not have approved of. The first of the Patriarch balls should be given early in December and should really open the season of gayety, being the most important function of the Winter. Although last Winter it was decided that the affairs of the Patriarchs should be in the hands of a committee, it will soon be found that a one-man power will develop, as was the case before, and that the members of the present committee will retire from active work, so far as the details are concerned. The late leader of the Patriarchs, by the way, once said that of all the young men in town capable of succeeding him, Mr. J. Lee Taller was the most desirable. Mr. Taller, however, seems to have no desire that any honors should be thrust upon him. Mr. Charles Lanier, as Treasurer of the Patriarchs, will undoubtedly have charge of the arrangements.

—Miss Marie Raymond, after having acted as maid of honor and bridesmaid at innumerable weddings, will herself be the central figure at a ceremony on Nov. 9. Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, the mother of the bride-elect, has become noted for the number of pretty girls, all protégés of hers, who have made excellent marriages. The groom-elect in this case, Mr. Tabaud Maxwell, is wealthy, a charming fellow, and will undoubtedly make an excellent husband. Archbishop Corrigan will perform the ceremony, which will take place at the Raymond town home, 260 West Seventy-third Street, and pretty Miss Dorothy Prewett, a St. Louis belle, will be the maid of honor.

—The Hiram Cleaver Von Kroh's are back in town from their Summer outing, and have opened their house on Seventy-ninth Street. Mrs. Von Kroh, who is one of the most popular of the young matrons, is already deep in arrangements for several functions in which she is interested, and finds time even then to look after the various charities which she is assisting, for Mrs. Von Kroh is nothing if not philanthropic.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Abdy Hurry will be back in town shortly from their country estate, on Saugerties Heights, and will then arrange for the coming-out party for their daughter, Miss Mary Crosby Hurry. This affair will bring out representatives of the Schuyler, Van Rensselaer, Crosby, and other families with a long line of ancestry, for the Hurrys come from one of the oldest families in town. The Hurry girls are all pretty and charming, and the coming débutante is no exception to the rule.

PATRIARCH.

MR. BOSWORTH'S FIRST PASTORATE

The Twenty-third Street Baptist Church His Charge.

The Rev. B. B. Bosworth preached his first sermon as pastor of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church yesterday morning. This is the Rev. Mr. Bosworth's first pastorate. He is tall, of good appearance, and forceful. His sermon yesterday was upon "Somethings We Cannot Do Without Christ."

"There could be no true philosophy without Christ," he said.

"Christ could not be excluded from the theory of the universe. Human history was a connected whole, and all events of history dated either backward or forward from Christ. Theology was the science of God, and there could be no true theology without Christ."

The preacher said he did not believe in the unity of Church and State—their functions were different—but it did the Nation no harm to acknowledge upon its currency its belief in God, and an acknowledgment of God might have been put into the Constitution with propriety.

In concluding, Mr. Bosworth said that none of the great problems of the day could be solved apart from Christ.

Our penal institutions were schools of vice. He also touched upon social features in the Church, and urged that they should not be permitted to become of more importance than religious observances.

JOY IN OLD CHURCHES

Three City Congregations Celebrate Their Birthdays.

TRIPLE ANNIVERSARY IN WEST FARMS

Second Street Methodist Episcopal Society Sixty-three Years Old, Sixteenth Baptist a Year Younger.

The West Farms Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Eightieth Street, near Boston Avenue, celebrated three anniversaries yesterday afternoon.

A large congregation attended the services, which were in honor of the eighty-first anniversary of the church, the eightieth anniversary of the erection of the house of worship, and the tenth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Charles Nathan Mallery.

The services, which were very simple, consisted of organ solos, congregational singing, and brief addresses by the pastor, the Rev. E. L. Waite, Dr. James D. Patterson, and the Rev. George Nixon, who occupy pulpits in neighboring churches.

Pastor Mallery spoke of the history of the church and the harmony which had always prevailed among the members of the congregation. During his ten years' experience as pastor of the old church he has received, he said, the ever-ready assistance of his parishoners in the discharge of his duties. The congregation, Mr. Mallery said, was sorry to abandon the ancient sanctuary and its surrounding cemetery, but the old church must give way to a new structure, which will be erected and maintained by the fund of $25,000 bequeathed by the late Charles Bathgate Beck.

The visiting ministers, after being introduced by Mr. Mallery, expressed their gratification at the successful career of the old church, and assured the congregation that they rejoiced with it in the splendid future which lay before the church.

The sixty-third anniversary exercises of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church were held yesterday in the old brick edifice between Avenues C and D. Previous to the organization of the church society, in 1832, religious meetings were held in a carver's shop at the corner of East Houston and Second Streets. The society was then organized from the Willett Street and Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Churches. Since then the church has had thirty-seven pastors.

The exercises yesterday began with a sermon by Chaplain C. C. McCabe, D. D. Reunion services were held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which many of the old parishioners related their spiritual experiences. Letters from former members of the society were read.

Daniel T. Stevens presided at the service, and some of the former Superintendents present were Richard Deeves, John R. Knox, A. C. Anderson, and Thomas McMillan. The attendance was large despite the stormy weather. The platform was decorated with American flags.

An interesting Epworth League reunion was held at 6:30 o'clock, the exercises consisting of singing, prayer, and personal testimony by many persons. At the conclusion of this meeting, which has led by Louis Brown, the evening church services were held, the sermon being preached by Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D.

A collection was taken up at each service to pay the debt of the church. About $4,600 was realized.

The sixty-second anniversary of the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 257 West Sixteenth Street, was celebrated yesterday.

The number sixteen plays a curious part in the history of this church. The church when founded sixty-two years ago had a membership of sixteen. It was built in Sixteenth Street, was in the Sixteenth Ward, and was the sixteenth Baptist Church to be founded in the city. Some of the original members of the church are still alive.

The Rev. Alfred V. Hodder officiated at the service, and recounted the history of the church since its foundation. He said the church, when it was built, was considered to be very far up town, but that now it was down town.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

Services Begun in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.

The services in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough Street, near Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, were very interesting yesterday, as they marked the beginning of the services attending the silver jubilee of the church organization.

The Rev. Dr. Henry B. Cornwell, the rector emeritus of the church, who lives in Newburg, preached the sermon in the morning. Dr. Cornwell retired from active work in 1893, owing to ill health. The rector, the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, preached the evening sermon.

A special musical service will be held to-night, and there will be addresses by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, this city, and the Rev. George G. Hepburn, who was the first rector of the church. The vested choir of thirty-six voices will sing.

One of the interesting events of the service will be the offering by members of the church of gold and silver trinkets, which are to be melted for a communion chalice, commemorative of the celebration.

The musical programme will include a Magnificat in B flat, by T. W. McDonough, the organist of the church, who composed it expressly for this occasion.

BLESSED ON ITS ANNIVERSARY.

St. Paul of the Cross Church, Jersey City, Dedicates a New Front.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 13.—The Catholic Church of St. Paul of the Cross, in Hancock Avenue, which was built in 1869, recently had a new front added to it, at a cost of $16,000. The new front was blessed today, in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the church.

A pontifical mass was celebrated by Bishop Wigger. Father Cullom was the deacon, Father Devine the sub-deacon, Dr. Synnott and Father Stafford the deacons of honor, and Chancellor T. A. Wallace the master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles J. Kelly.

Vespers was sung by the Rev. Father John, and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Robert.

The church was established as an adjunct of the Passionist Monastery of West Hoboken.

William Elfert's Suicide.

William Elfert, thirty years old, a stableman, who lived at 308 West Thirty-seventh Street, drank a bottleful of carbolic acid early yesterday morning, at his home, and died not long afterward in Bellevue Hospital. He lived with his parents and had been separated from his wife for some time.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Look what a wardrobe here is for thee." (TEMPEST.)

This style is but one of many.

Rich mahogany or antique oak. The heavy beveled mirror door constitutes the entire front, except for the one deep drawer below. Top and sides tastefully decorated. Trimmings of brass. The interior finish is equally beautiful, in highly polished bird's-eye maple. Practically moth-proof. We have them both narrow and wide and can suit any one's space or taste.

At manufacturing prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.

NEAR BROADWAY.

THE LATEST KIND OF WEATHER

Sombre Skies, Fog, Drizzle, and then Downpours—Mr. Dunn Expects Great Improvement To-day.

Mrs. Partington's reproving utterance about bad weather being better than no weather at all, will not be coincided in by those who have experienced the sort of weather that has been apportioned to this locality throughout the last two days.

A sombre screen overhead, blotting out the blue, and ceaseless drizzle all the time that one remained indoors, and pouring shower as soon as one ventured out. Under foot that condition of streets and sidewalks described as nasty, with a broad a, and nowhere any cheering sign that the weather was ever to get over its disconsolate mood.

But there is no use in telling what the weather was like. That of Saturday was as bad as bad could be, and yesterday was Saturday with another name. Once or twice there was a rift in the funeral-like pall overhead, a thinning of the mists, and a cessation of raindrops. Then low-flying shadows closed up the gap—the brightness faded, and the air was thick again with streaks of sloping gray.

Out upon the rivers and bay navigation was made difficult by the thickness. There was no fog, but the damp mist hung heavy over the waters, and ferryboats feeling their way from slip to slip sounded at short intervals sharp notes of warning.

According to the Weather Bureau, the end is near. There it was said last night that thre were indications that the storm would pass during the night and that the morning would break bright and clear. In giving the genealogy of the unwelcome visitor, the local forecaster said that it had its origin in the lake region last Friday. It started for the Atlantic seaboard at a good rate of speed, but slowed up a bit just before reaching the coast. Then it settled down to make itself real comfortable and everybody else uncomfortable. The storm was central here yesterday morning. It was slowly moving seaward, and if the expectations of the Weather Bureau are fulfilled, the last of it will have passed before daylight comes; and its bedraggled skirts will be swishing somewhere east of Sandy Hook.

In this locality the minimum temperature was 56°; the maximum 62°. During the day the rainfall was 0.31 of an inch. The total rainfall during the last two days was 2.05.

TO REACH THE DOWN-TOWN MASSES

How the Rev. John A. B. Wilson Would Fill All the Churches.

The Rev. John A. B. Wilson of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church spoke in the Academy of Music yesterday on how to reach the down-town masses with the Gospel. He said in part:

"This question implies the existence of a class who have been reached or saved by the Gospel. And there does exist just such a class, who in the present or some previous generation belonged to the unchurched masses. For in church relations as elsewhere the up-town aristocrat of today came from the down-town common people of a generation ago. And these are the people to be stirred and counseled to duty. With the exception of those from Jewish extraction, there is not a soul before me to-day who was not heathen in his ancestry 1,700 years ago.

"The question implies that these depositaries of the Gospel are sufficiently saved and able to elevate others. In the very exercise of their powers upon others they elevate themselves. When five thousand hungry men, besides women and children, were to be fed, the desciples themselves went hungry, because the little luncheon of five barley loaves and two small fishes carried in a basket by a boy would not make a square meal for the twelve Apostles or their Master.

"There is enough gospel in the poor little striving churches in New-York to-day to create a perfect upheaval of religious excitement that would move the hundreds of thousands from Harlem Bridge to the Battery and overflow the capacity of every church in town and put into requisition every theatre and public hall in the city for Gospel purposes and leave hundreds of thousands by be accommodated by overflow meetings in the open air.

"The first requisite in reaching the masses down town is to choose and do so.

"To want them reached isn't enough. To choose a thing means to discard everything inimical to its possession—to pay the price. You can's do it by a kitchen annex to your church, called a mission. You can't do it by an ecclesiastical refrigerator. There must be light and warmth and life, or all appliances will fail.

"If people won't come to hear the bare Gospel, then put a prelude on it they like, or special music. But be sure you put a Gospel hook in the bait. The trouble is with attractive services. the temptation is to take all the bait and leave out the hook entirely—and then, though many are drawn to the service, nobody gets saved.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Georgia Cayvan's Tour.—But little has been heard of Georgia Cayvan or her plans for starring recently. The actress is still in Paris, but preparations for her starring tour have been under way steadily, both in this country and Europe. Klaw & Erlanger, who are to manage her season, have already booked her tour, and it may be stated authoritatively that this popular actress will be at work again in this country during the present season. She will have had more than a year of rest, and will return greatly improved. Her tour is to begin about Jan. 1, and she will have at least two new plays. One of these she has secured abroad, but the title is not yet made public. The other is now being written for her by an American dramatist, and two acts of it have already been delivered to Klaw & Erlanger. Her company has been practically engaged, and rehearsals will begin in December, under the supervision of Stage Manager Benjamin Teal. Miss Cayvan will be a very important factor of the theatrical history of this country in the near future, and she will be welcomed back to the stage heartily by crowds of admirers all over the land.

—"Mistress Betty" in French.—Emile Morcau, who collaborated with Sardou in writing "Sans Gêne" and "Cleopatra," recently read Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Career of Betty Singleton," and was so well pleased with the work that he had it translated into French at once and submitted it to Mme. Rejane, who promptly accepted it. It was the intention to have Modjeska's "Mistress Betty" and Rejane's translation produced simultaneously in New-York and Paris; but Modjeska has succeeded in being prepared first, and will present it for the first time on any stage at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow night. Rejane will probably not be able to produce her version for several weeks yet.

—Mr. Daly Their Manager.—Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew are under the exclusive management of Augustin Daly this season, heading one company, while Ada Rehan heads another. Mr. Daly believes that Mr. Bellew is the best leading actor on the stage to-day, and that Mrs. Potter has made such strides in her art that she must now be seriously considered. She is especially adapted for several productions which he has in view. Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew began their tour last week in Cincinnati to excellent business, playing "The Queen's Necklace," "Charlotte Corday," and "Camille." This week they are in Louisville.

—The Elephant Craze.—The public craze for elephant performances seems likely to continue for a time, and every vaudeville manager is now looking for trained elephants. The first down-town performance of these animals will be given at the Union Square Theatre Nov. 4, when Sam Lockhart's five funny elephants will go to this house from Koster & Bial's. There has been lively competition of managers to secure these animals, but Mr. Keith's New-York manager has finally captured them on a contract for two months, with a renewal clause. They will be seen all over the Keith circuit.

—"Excelsior, Jr."—R. A. Barnet's latest burlesque, called "Excelsior, Jr." is now being actively rehearsed, and will be produced at the new Olympic Theatre, by Manager E. E. Rice, on Monday, Nov. 18. The cast will include, among others, Fay Templeton, Theresa Vaughn, Irene Perry-Weber, Charles Bigelow, Arthur Dunn, Richard Carle, and Walter Jones. Manager Rice promises in this production to surpass all his previous successes in beauty and splendor.

—"The Shop Girl" Coming.—George Edwardes's burlesque company from the Gaiety Theatre, London, numbering sixty persons, sailed from Southampton Saturday on the American Line steamship New-York. This company is to present Mr. Daru's burlesque, "The Shop Girl," Oct. 28, at Palmer's Theatre.

—"Heart of Maryland."—"The Heart of Maryland," David Belasco's new romantic play, will be offered in Baltimore this week. Everything is in readiness for its presentation at the Herald Square Theatre here next Monday night. The sale of seats will begin at the theatre this morning.

—The Opera Subscription.—The box office of the Metropolitan Opera House will be opened next Wednesday to the public, when subscriptions for the approaching season of grand opera will continue to be received until Friday, Nov. 1.

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We have placed on sale to-day

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BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH WORK

Far Behind in the General Convention at Minneapolis.

BISHOP POTTER ON THE SICK LIST

Work on the Revised Constitution and Canons Hardly Begun During Two Weeks of the Sessions.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—The nearer the General Convention of the Episcopal Church approaches final adjournment the more improbable does it appear that sufficient progress can be made on the consideration of the revised constitution and canons to enable the completed document to be submitted to the various dioceses, and thus enable them to certify their approval or disapproval to the triennial convention at Washington in 1898.

One-half of the period within which the body is expected to transact its business and dissolve has expired, and the net result of nearly two weeks' labor, apart from the disposal of routine business that called for no great expenditure of time, is the adoption of three articles of the constitution, covering two pages of the report, and leaving several additional articles, together with fifty-four canons, covering some eighty pages yet to be dealt with.

In that portion of the constitution which has still to run the gantlet of the Committee of the Whole there is, moreover, a number of propositions that may be subjected to as much debate and vigorous antagonism as was expended during the past week upon the introductory sections. Among them is Article III., in many respects the most important one of the revision, and which, in laying down the doctrine that the General Convention is the supreme legislative body of the Church, gives to it the exclusive power to enact canons defining the offenses for which Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons may be tried, and defining the mode of trial.

Strong opposition will be made to the provision for the trial of a Bishop by Bishops only, on the ground that the diocese to which a Bishop belongs, having right and title to his services, should not be deprived of them by a proceeding in which it has neither voice nor standing. So also with the proposal to establish a final court of appeals in matters of doctrine, and with the list of subjects upon which the General Convention is given exclusive power to legislate.

Members of the commission say that a strong effort will be made, by limiting debate or through other methods, to get through the constitution by the middle of the week, but even then it will be an impossibility to attempt to touch the canons, and without the one the other is useless, so far as it concerns the action of the dioceses. To the revisionists, the prospect is anything but pleasing, but their opponents are very well satisfied with the outlook.

A few days ago R. D. A. Wade of Chicago, "representative of the Central States Committee for Theosophical Work," addressed a letter to the House of Bishops, asking to be given a hearing on the question of the necessity of the Episcopal Church returning to its most ancient faith, reincarnation, and urging that the charge was too truly made that the Church was out of touch with the masses. The Bishops treated the communication with silent contempt, and accordingly Wade arraigned them to-night before the Lodge branch of the Theosophical Society, taking the ground that if the Church was to continue a spiritual power, it must listen to the demand from the masses for rational and philosophic teachings, such as were used in the first centuries of the existence of the Church.

The name of Bishop Potter has been added to the sick list, and the distinguished prelate was unable to keep his appointment to speak at this afternoon's meeting of the Church Social Union in the Gethsemane Church. Bishops Huntington of Central New-York and Sessums of Louisiana made the principal addresses. Bishops Nelson and Seymour preached in the morning and evening, respectively, at Gethsemane; Bishop Doane, Albany; Dr. Greer, New-York, and Bishop Dudley, Kentucky, at St. Mark's; Bishops Perry and Brewer, at St. Paul's; Bishops Hale and Talbott, at All Saints'; Bishop Leonard, at St. Luke's; Bishop Grafton, at Grace; J. P. Neely, at Holy Trinity; Bishop Burgess, to the afflicted at St. Barnabas's Hospital; Bishop Kenrick, at Holy Innocents, and Bishops Coxe and Whitaker at St. Andrew's.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The Mazatlan, which, with the Diego, was reported lost with all on board, arrived at Guaymas last night. It reported passing the Diego, which was aground, with its sternpost and rudder gone. The Diego's crew and passengers were safe, and the prospects were bright for a speedy and safe floating of the ship.

COTULLA, Texas, Oct. 13.—Floantina Sulato, a Mexican, who was charged with the murder of U. T. Saul last Monday, was lynched here Friday night by masked men. The men overpowered Jailer Underwood, secured his keys, and were off with the prisoner in less than ten minutes.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 13.—Miss Stella West, a well-known and popular young lady of this city, accidentally shot and killed herself with a revolver this afternoon at her mother's Summer home at Montgomery, one of Savannah's suburban resorts.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 13.—The Rev. Dr. George S. Mott, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church for the last twenty-seven years, has resigned. His pastoral relations will cease Nov. 15.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 13.—The Temple Opera House, one of the finest theatres in the Northwest, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was caused by an explosion in the basement, which took place just after midnight. Loss, $90,000.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 13.—Two large carriage houses owned by E. B. Sutton, Jr., in Effingham Park, West Islip, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is $6,000.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

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LINENS.

In our Linen Departments, to-day, October 14th, and during the week, will be found exceptional bargains in Fine Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Lunch Sets, Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, Towels, etc.

Table Cloths:

2x2	2x2½	2x3 yards
$1.65	$2.15	$2.65

5-8 and 3-4 Napkins to match, $1.75 and $2.65 per dozen.

A large invoice of Fine Irish Double Damask Cloths, purchased at one-third less than manufacturers' cost.

2x2	2x2½	2x3	2x3½	2x4
$3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00
2½x2½	2½x3	2½x3½ yards.		
$4.75	$5.50	$6.50		
2½x4	2½x4½	2½x5 yards.		
$7.50	$8.50	$9.50		

3-4 Napkins to match, $5.00 per dozen; finer grades in proportion.

Knotted Fringed Lunch Sets, in two grades. Prices per set:

2x2	2x2½	2x3	2x3½	2x4
$3.50	4.25	5.00	5.75	6.50
$4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	7.50

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IN AND OUT OF ROME

Dr. Vanoli Leaves the Catholic Church, G. W. Davidson Joins It.

SATOLLI ONCE TAUGHT THE FORMER

Mr. Davidson for Years Sexton of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer and Prominent in Charity.

The Rev. Anicetus Vanoli, D. D., a graduate of the Roman Propaganda, where Papal Delegate Satolli was his instructor, and, for the last three years, Missionary Apostolic in Constantinople, gave his reasons at a meeting last night for renouncing the priesthood and withdrawing from the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Vanoli spoke as the guest of Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street, of which James A. O'Connor, the pastor, is himself a converted priest.

The stormy weather prevented the large number who had been invited by circular from attending, and the ex-priest spoke to a few listeners. There were by actual count twenty-two persons present.

Pastor O'Connor introduced the speaker.

"Dr. Vanoli cannot speak English," he said, "but if he speaks in French I will interpret for him, and if he speaks in Italian Brother Marjori, who is with us on the platform, will act as interpreter."

Dr. Vanoli elected to speak in Italian. He said he had belonged to the Franciscan Order in Rome, but for some years had entertained doubts in his belief. He had felt the want of more liberty and freedom and less superstition.

The interpreting was slow work, and the speaker's fervor and emotion were not conveyed to the audience through the interpreter.

Dr. Vanoli said that a year ago he got special permission from the Pope to become a secular priest, and to do parish work without preaching. He resigned from the Franciscan Order in Rome last May, and when in Paris a month later heard of Pastor O'Connor's special mission for converted Catholics in New-York. Since his arrival in this city in October he has been the guest of Christ's Mission, and only a few days ago he discarded his cassock and other priest's garb, and put on the secular dress for the first time in his life.

"Dr. Vanoli is the fortieth priest I have received out of the Roman Catholic Church during the last sixteen years," said Pastor O'Connor, at the close of the meeting.

The very reverse of this ceremony was performed yesterday when the Rev. Father McKenna received into the St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church, George W. Davidson, now known as Brother Aloysius, who has been for years the Sexton of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer at Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue.

Mr. Davidson has resigned the Directorship of the Good Samaritan Club, connected with his Church, which was a society of Protestant Episcopal medical monks. He is now an accepted member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Davidson was known as the Sexton of the church he has just left, but he was more than that in reality. As a Director of the Good Samaritan Society he was made a deacon of the Church, and it was his custom to wear monkish robes, with a crucifix hanging from his girdle.

Brother Aloysius has lectured on anatomy and philology, and has studied medicine.

POLICEMAN GUARDS A CHURCH DOOR

Weiffenbach, Who Wouldn't Put His Money in the Plate, Is Not Wanted.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 13.—The unusual spectacle of a policeman on duty at the door of Zion Church of the German Evangelical Lutheran Association, in Charles Street, attracted much attention to-day.

The occasion was the fear that Henry Weiffenbach, to whom admittance was refused last Sunday, and who caused the arrest of two Trustees for assault, might create a disturbance.

Weiffenbach was kept out because he would not put his money in the plate, but insisted on carrying it to the vestry room after the benediction. When he heard of the action taken to-day he sent word that he would not again attend the services.

Dr. Henry Newington.

Dr. Henry Newington, a well-known dentist of this city, died suddenly Friday evening at his home, 149 West Forty-fifth Street. He was born in 1821, in Sussex, England, and came to this country when ten years old. He was educated in Canada, and was graduated from the Ohio Dental College in Cincinnati, in the class of '65. He practiced his profession in St. Louis for twenty years, and then came and settled in this city.

Dr. Newington was President of the St. Louis Dental Association for several years, was a member of several local medical societies, and of the Tuscan Lodge of Freemasons. Death was caused by paralysis of the heart. He leaves a wife and two children, Harry M. Newington and Mrs. Frederick S. Goodwin. The funeral services will be held this evening at the house. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTE.

—Philip Ebling, the President of the Philip & William Ebling Brewing Company, died Saturday at his home, 828 Cauldwell Avenue. He was nearly sixty-five years old. His funeral will take place at the house, at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Before you order take a look at what we have—ready to wear, in our livery department. You'll discover that the custom tailors haven't a monopoly of the livery business.

Our top-coat of whipcord supplies another real want—not so expensive or heavy as a box cloth overcoat—to be worn with a whipcord suit, undress livery.

Livery for house servants as well as grooms, coachmen and footmen; all the liveries and all the accessories.

Monday
October 14-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

ABRAHAM'S TRUST IN GOD

Dr. Talmage's Lesson from the Presenting of Isaac as a Sacrifice.

NO OFFERING TOO GREAT TO MAKE

Christ Sustains His Followers and Throws Open the Gates of Everlasting Life to All Who Choose to Enter.

In the sermon which the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., has prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES this week, he has chosen for his subject Abraham's supreme trial of faith and the rescue of Isaac from being offered by his father as a sacrifice. The text selected is Genesis, xxii., 7: "Behold the fire and the wood, but where is the lamb?" The sermon follows:

Here are Abraham and Isaac; the one a kind, old, gracious, affectionate father; the other a brave, obedient, religious son. From his bronzed appearance you can tell that this son has been much in the fields, and from his shaggy dress you know that he has been watching the herds. The mountain air has painted his cheek rubicund. He is twenty, or twenty-five, or, as some suppose, thirty-three years of age; nevertheless a boy, considering the length of life to which people lived in those times, and the fact that a son never is anything but a boy to a father. I remember that my father used to come into the house when the children were home on some festal occasion, and say: "Where are the boys?" although "the boys" were twenty-five, and thirty, and thirty-five years of age. So this Isaac is only a boy to Abraham, and this father's heart is in him. It is Isaac here and Isaac there. If there is any festivity around the father's tent, Isaac must enjoy it. It is Isaac's walk, and Isaac's apparel, and Isaac's manners, and Isaac's prospects, and Isaac's prosperity. The father's heart-strings are all wrapped around that boy, and wrapped again, until nine-tenths of the old man's life is in Isaac. I can just imagine how lovingly and proudly he looked at his only son.

God Makes No Mistake.

Well, the dear old man had borne a great deal of trouble, and it had left its mark upon him. In hieroglyphics of wrinkle the story was written from forehead to chin. But now his trouble seems all gone, and we are glad that he is very soon to rest forever. If the old man shall get decrepit Isaac is strong enough to wait on him. If the father get dim of eyesight, Isaac will lead him by the hand. If the father become acute, Isaac will carry him. How glad we are that the ship that has been in such a stormy sea is coming at last into the harbor! Are you not rejoiced that glorious old Abraham is through with his troubles? No! no! A thunderbolt! From that clear sky there leaps a voice into that father's tent a voice with an announcement enough to turn black hair white, and to stun the patriarch into instant annihilation. God said: "Abraham!" The old man answered: "Here I am." God said to him: "Take thy son, thy only son, Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah, and offer him there as a burnt offering." In other words, slay him; cut his body into fragments; put the fragments on the wood; set fire to the wood, and let Isaac's body be consumed to ashes.

"Cannibalism! Murder!" says some one. "Not so," said Abraham. I hear him soliloquize: "Here is the boy on whom I have depended! Oh, how I love him! He was given in answer to prayer, and now must I surrender him? O Isaac, my son! Isaac, how shall I part with you? But, then, it is always safer to do as God asks me to; I have been in dark places before, and God got me out. I will implicitly do as God has told me, although it is very dark. I can't see my way, but I know God makes no mistakes, and to Him I commit myself and my darling son."

Early in the morning there is a stir around Abraham's tent. A beast of burden is fed and saddled. Abraham makes no disclosure of the awful secret. At the break of day he says: "Come, come, Isaac, get up! We are going off on a two or three days' journey." I hear the axe hewing and splitting amid the wood until the sticks are made the right length and the right thickness, and then they are fastened on the beast of burden. They pass on—there are four of them—Abraham, the father; Isaac, the son; and two servants. Going along the road, I see Isaac looking up into his father's face, and saying: "Father, what is the matter? Are you not well? Has anything happened? Are you tired? Lean on my arm." Then, turning around to the servants, the son says: "Ah! father is getting old, and he has had trouble enough in other days to kill him."

The third morning has come, and it is the day of the tragedy. The two servants are left with the beast of burden, while Abraham and his son Isaac, as was the custom of good people in those times, went up on the hill to sacrifice to the Lord. The wood is taken off the beast's back, and put on Isaac's back. Abraham has in one hand a pan of coals or a lamp, and in the other a sharp, keen knife. Here are all the appliances for sacrifice, you say. No, there is one thing wanting; there is no victim—no pigeon, or heifer, or lamb. Isaac, not knowing that he is to be the victim, looks up into his father's face and asks a question which must have cut the old man to the bone: "My father!" The father said: "My son, Isaac, here I am." The son said: "Behold the fire and the wood, but where is the lamb?" The father's lip quivered, and his heart fainted, and his knees knocked together, and his entire body, mind, and soul shivered in sickening anguish as he struggles to gain equipoise; for he does not want to break down. And then he looks into his son's face, with a thousand rushing tenderernesses, and says: "My son, God will provide Himself a lamb."

The twain are now at the foot of the hill, the place which is to be famous for a most transcendent occurrence. They gather some stones out of the field and build an altar of three or four feet high. Then they take this wood off Isaac's back and sprinkle it over the stones, so as to help and invite the flame. The altar is done—it is all done. Isaac has helped to build it. With his father, he has discussed whether the top of the table is even, and whether the wood is properly prepared. Then there is a pause. The son looks around to see if there is not some living animal that can be caught and butchered for the offering. Abraham tries to choke down his fatherly feelings and suppress his grief, in order that he may break to his son the terrific news that he is to be the victim.

No Sacrifice Too Great.

Ah! Isaac never looked more beautiful than on that day to his father. As the old man ran his emaciated fingers through his son's hair, he said to himself: "How shall I give him up? What will his mother say when I come back without my boy? I thought he would have been the comfort of my declining days. I thought he would have been the hope of ages to come. Beautiful and loving, and yet to die under my own hand. Oh, God! is there not some other sacrifice that will do? Take my life and spare his! Pour out my blood and save Isaac for his mother and the world!" But this was an inward struggle. The father controls his feelings, and looks into his son's face, and says: "Isaac, must I tell you all?" His son said: "Yes, father. I thought you had something on your mind; tell it." The father said: "My son, Isaac, thou art the lamb!" "Oh," you say, "why didn't that young man, if he was twenty or thirty years of age, smite into the dust his infirm father? He could have done it." Ah! Isaac knew by this time that the scene was typical of a Messiah who was to come, and so he made no struggle. They fell on each other's necks, and wailed out the parting. Awful and matchless scene of the wilderness! The rocks echo back the breaking of their hearts. The cry: "My son! my son!" The answer: "My father! my father!"

Do not compare this, as some people have, to Agamemnon, willing to offer up his daughter, Iphigenia, to please the gods. There is nothing comparable to this wonderful obedience to the true God. You know that victims for sacrifice were always bound, so that they might not struggle away. Rawlings, the martyr, when he was dying for Christ's sake, said to the blacksmith who held the manacles: "Fasten those chains tight, now, for my flesh may struggle mightily." So Isaac's arms are fastened, his feet are tied. The old man, rallying all his strength, lifts him on to a pile of wood. Fastening a thong on one side of the altar, he makes it span the body of Isaac, and fastens the thong at the other side of the altar, and another thong and another thong. There is the lamp, flickering in the wind, ready to be put under the brushwood of the altar. There is the knife, sharp and keen. Abraham—struggling with his mortal feelings on the one side, and the commands of God on the other—takes that knife, rubs the flat of it on the palm of his hand, cries to God for help, comes up to the side of the altar, puts a parting kiss on the brow of his boy, takes a message from him for mother and home, and then, lifting the glittering weapon for the plunge of the death stroke—his muscles knitting for the work—the hand begins to descend. It falls! Not on the heart of Isaac, but on the arm of God, who arrests the stroke, making the wilderness quake with the cry: "Abraham! Abraham! lay not thy hand upon the lad, nor do him any harm!"

What is this sound back in the woods! It is a crackling as of tree branches, a bleating and a struggle. Go, Abraham, and see what it is. Oh, it was a ram that, going through the woods, has its crooked horns fastened and entangled in the brushwood, and could not get loose; and Abraham seizes it gladly, and quickly unloosens Isaac from the altar, puts the ram on in his place, sets the lamp under the brushwood of the altar, and, as the dense smoke of the sacrifice begins to rise, the blood rolls down the sides of the altar, and drops hissing into the fire, and I hear the words: "Behold the Lamb of God, who takes away the sins of the world."

Abraham Was Not Mistaken.

Well, what are you going to get out of this? There is an aged minister of the Gospel. He says: "I should get out of it that when God tells you to do a thing, whether it seems reasonable to you or not, go ahead and do it. Here Abraham couldn't have been mistaken. God didn't speak so indistinctly that it was not certain whether He called Sarah or Abimelech, or somebody else; but with divine articulation, divine intonation, divine emphasis, He said: 'Abraham!' Abraham rushed blindly ahead to do his duty, knowing that things would come out right. Likewise do so yourselves. There is a mystery of your life. There is some burden you have to carry. You don't know why God has put it on you. There is some persecution, some trial, and you don't know why God allows it. There is a work for you to do, and you have not enough grace, you think, to do it. Do as Abraham did. Advance and do your whole duty. Be willing to give up Isaac, and perhaps you will not have to give up anything. 'Jehovah-jireh'—the Lord will provide." A capital lesson this old minister gives us.

Out yonder, in this house, is an aged woman; the light of heaven in her face; she is half-way through the door; she has her hand on the pearl of the gate. Mother, what would you get out of this subject? "Oh," she says, "I would learn that it is in the last pinch that God comes to the relief. You see the altar was ready, and Isaac was fastened on it, and the knife was lifted, and just at the last moment God broke in and stopped proceedings. So it has been in my life of seventy years. Why, Sir, there was a time when the flour was all out of the house, and I set the table at noon and had nothing to put on it; but five minutes of one o'clock a loaf of bread came. The Lord will provide. My son was very sick, and I said: 'Dear Lord, you don't mean to take him away from me, do you? Please, Lord, don't take him away. Why, there are neighbors who have three and four sons; this is my only son; this is my Isaac. Lord, you won't take him away from me, will you?' But I saw he was getting worse and worse all the time, and I turned round and prayed, until after a while I felt submissive, and I could say: 'Thy will, O Lord, be done!' The doctors gave him up, and we all gave him up. And, as was the custom in those times, we had made the grave clothes and we were whispering about the last exercises when I looked, and I saw some perspiration on his brow, showing that the fever had broken, and he spoke to us so naturally, that I knew he was going to get well. He did get well, and my son Isaac, who I thought was going to be slain and consumed of disease, was loosened from that altar. And, bless your souls, that's been so for seventy years; and if my voice were not so weak, and if I could see better, I could preach to you younger people a sermon; for though I can't see much, I can see this: whenever you get into a tough place, and your heart is breaking, if you will look a little further into the woods, you will see, caught in the branches, a substitute and a deliverance. 'My son, God will provide Himself a lamb.'

Arms from the Cross Will Lift You.

Thank you, mother, for that short sermon. I could preach back to you for a minute or two, and say, Never do you fear. I wish I had half as good a hope of heaven as you have. Do not fear, mother; whatever happens, no harm will ever happen to you. I was going up a long flight of stairs; and I saw an aged woman, very decrepit, and with a cane, creeping on up. She made but very little progress, and I felt very exuberant; and I said to her: "Why, mother, that is no way to go up stairs;" and I threw my arms around her and I carried her up and put her down on the landing at the top of the stairs. She said: "Thank you, thank you; I am very thankful." O mother, when you get through this life's work and you want to go up stairs and rest in the good place that God has provided for you, you will not have to climb up—you will not have to crawl up painfully. The two arms that were stretched on the cross will be flung around you, and you will be hoisted with a glorious lift beyond all weariness and all struggle. May the God of Abraham and Isaac be with you until you see the Lamb on the hilltops.

Now, that aged minister has made a suggestion, and this aged woman has made a suggestion; I will make a suggestion: Isaac going up the hill makes me think of the great sacrifice. Isaac, the only son of Abraham. Jesus, the only Son of God. On those two "onlys" I build a tearful emphasis. O Isaac! O Jesus! But this last sacrifice was a more tremendous one. When the knife was lifted over Calvary, there was no voice that cried "Stop!" and no hand arrested it. Sharp, keen, and tremendous, it cut down through nerve and artery until the blood sprayed the faces of the executioners and the midday sun dropped a veil of cloud over its face because it could not endure the spectacle. O Isaac of Mount Moriah! O Jesus of Mount Calvary! Better could God have thrown away into annihilation a thousand worlds than to have sacrificed His only Son. It was not one of ten sons—it was His only Son. If He had not given up Him, you and I would have perished. God so loved the world that He gave His only—" I stop there, not because I have forgotten the quotation, but because I want to think. "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Great God! break my heart at the thought of that sacrifice. Isaac the only, typical of Jesus the Only.

You see Isaac going up the hill and carrying the wood. O Abraham! why not take the load off the boy? If he is going to die so soon, why not make his last hours easy? Abraham knew that in carrying that wood up Mount Moriah Isaac was to be a symbol of Christ carrying His own cross up Calvary. I do not know how heavy that cross was—whether it was made of oak or acacia or Lebanon cedar. I suppose it may have weighed one or two or three hundred pounds. That was the lightest part of the burden. All the sins and sorrows of the world were wound around that cross. The heft of one, the heft of two, worlds: earth and hell were on His shoulders. O Isaac! carrying the wood of sacrifice up Mount Moriah. O Jesus! carrying the wood of sacrifice up Mount Calvary, the agonies of earth and hell wrapped around that cross. I shall never see the heavy load on Isaac's back that I shall not think of the crushing load on Christ's back. For whom that load? For you. For you. For me. For me. Would that all the tears that we have ever wept over our sorrows had been saved until this morning, and that we might now pour them out on the lacerated back and feet and heart of the Son of God!

Isaac a Type of Christ.

You say: "If this young man was twenty or thirty years of age did not he resist? Why was it not Isaac binding Abraham instead of Abraham binding Isaac? The muscle in Isaac's arm was stronger than the muscle in Abraham's withered arm. No young man twenty-five years of age would submit to have his father fasten him to a pile of wood with intention of burning." Isaac was a willing sacrifice, and so a type of Christ who willingly came to save the world. If all the armies of heaven had resolved to force Christ out from the gate, they could not have done it. Christ was equal with God. If all the battalions of glory had armed themselves and resolved to put Christ forth and make him come out and save this world, they could not have succeeded in it. With one stroke he would have toppled over angelic and archangelic dominion.

But there was one thing that the omnipotent Christ could not stand. Our sorrows mastered him. He could not bear to see the world die without an offer of pardon and help, and if all heaven had armed itself to keep him back, if the gates of life had been bolted and double barred, Christ would have flung the everlasting doors from their hinges, and would have sprung forth, scattering the hindering hosts of heaven like chaff before the whirlwind, as he cried: "Lo! I come to suffer. Lo! I come to die." Christ—a willing sacrifice. Willing to take Bethlehem humiliation, and Sanhedrim outrage, and whipping post maltreatment, and Golgotha butchery. Willing to be bound. Willing to suffer. Willing to die. Willing to save.

How does this affect you? Do not your very best impulses bound out toward this pain-struck Christ? Get down at his feet, O ye people! Put your lips against the wound on his right foot, and help kiss away the pang. Wipe the foam from his dying lip. Get under the cross until you feel the baptism of his rushing tears. Take him into your heart, with warmest love and undying enthusiasm. By your resistances you have abused him long enough. Christ is willing to save you. Are you willing to be saved? It seems to me as if this moment were throbbing with the invitations of an all-compassionate God.

I have been told that the Cathedral of St. Mark's stands in a quarter in the centre of the City of Venice, and that when the clock strikes twelve at noon, all the birds from the city and the regions round about the city fly to the square and settle down. It came in this wise: A large-hearted woman passing one noonday across the square saw some birds shivering in the cold, and she scattered some crumbs of bread among them. The next day, at the same hour, she scattered more crumbs of bread among them, and so on, from year to year, until the day of her death. In her will she bequeathed a certain amount of money to keep up the same practice, and now, at the first stroke of the bell at noon, the birds begin to come there, and when the clock has struck twelve, the square is covered with them. How beautifully suggestive! Christ comes out to feed thy soul to-day. The more hungry you feel yourselves to be, the better it is. It is noon, and the Gospel clock strikes twelve. Come in flocks! Come as doves to the window! All the air is filled with the liquid chime: Come! Come! Come!

POWER OF THE CHURCH.

An Appeal for Foreign Missions Made by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in Plymouth Church yesterday morning, prefaced his sermon by calling the attention of his congregation to the fact that after an interval of twenty-five years the annual meeting of the American Board was again to be held in the City of Brooklyn.

The sessions will be in the Academy of Music, beginning to-morrow at 3 P. M. and closing Friday at noon. Dr. Abbott urged the congregation to attend these meetings, and particularly those who were wont to oppose and criticise foreign missionary work. If they failed to attend, see what manner of men the missionaries are, and hear what they have to say, they should forever cease to criticise foreign missions.

Dr. Abbott selected as his text Ephesians vi., 10: "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord and in the power of his might."

"It is because we are learning to be strong in the Lord," said Dr. Abbott, "that we have modern civilization. We are not stronger materially than our forefathers were, and yet we are immeasurably stronger.

"Our muscles cannot do more than theirs, but, nevertheless, we can do almost infinitely more. We cannot run much swifter than the aboriginal Indian ran, nor a much longer race without losing breath, and yet we can run across the continent, from New-York to California, without getting out of wind, because we have found means of getting strong without strength of our own.

"We cannot row against a strong tide any faster than could an aboriginal Indian, and yet we can get in an iron-ribbed canoe and six days later get across to Queenstown, and not get weary. Why? Because we have grown strong in the power of the Lord. Because we have learned to conquer wind, wave, and tide, with a power not our own. Matthew Arnold has said there is a power not ourselves for righteousness, while there is a power not ourselves which makes for civilization.

"It is for this reason, therefore, we have made the progress in the world we are making.

The Secret of Civilization.

"You cannot lift any more than Ajax could have lifted, and yet a child to-day, in one of our great iron mills, will lift eighty tons and deposit it in its proper place because he is strong in a power not his own. We have learned to use the muscles of the Lord. This is the secret of civilization—we have learned to use a power stronger than our own.

"The copyist will make no more copies on vellum than in the days of Wycliffe, but your printing press will turn out Bibles by the thousand, by the tens of thousands, by the hundreds of thousands, not done by human muscles, not by your power nor by my power, but by a might and power other than human.

"Still the woman in the Orient grinds her grist of meal between two grindstones, just as she did in the days of Abraham. Our miller uses the water of the river to grind his corn, and stands on the bank and watches it do the work for him.

"The great powers are gravitation, heat, and electricity. By reaching out and applying these forces we are doing a work we never could have done without them, and thus giving ourselves opportunities of doing something else—the development of our minds. It is because we use the powers of the universe for drudging that we are released from doing nothing but drudgery for ourselves. We are enabled to do this, not by our own power, but by the power God gives us.

"I visited the other day the power works at Niagara Falls. About twenty-five years ago Mr. Siemens, the great German electrician, looking at Niagara Falls, said: 'If you could only harness Niagara Falls, you could produce electrical power that would revolutionize this continent.'

"He repeated this observation at a lecture, and his audience applauded at his enthusiasm. But they have taken up his suggestion. They have dug a pit 100 feet or more in depth, and they are pouring a mere cup of water down it—one-tenth of 1 per cent. of Niagara Falls—and have set in revolution ten dynamos, each representing 5,000-horse power.

Will He Not Help His Own.

"Nikola Tesla says, 'If you will build me a wire to New-York on the one hand and to Chicago on the other I will light those cities from Niagara Falls.' We catch a little of the power of Niagara Falls, and say we generate electricity, but we do not. The world is the great dynamo, and by taking a cupful from the cataract we are enabled to get power from the dynamo of the world. It is a great power which works for civilization.

"Do we suppose that the Almighty, furnishing power for food, light, and heat, stops there? That He stores up this universe with all that makes up for material progress and material civilization, and then leaves His children to struggle alone with all their doubts and fears, trials and temptations, and not stretch out a little finger to help them? If you are struggling with an evil world, He will not reach forward a hand to help you? Is it thinkable? Is it conceivable? There is a power not ourselves which makes for civilization, and there is a power not ourselves which makes for righteousness, and the Almighty, who has stored up these powers for us, long waiting for us to use them in the material realm, has not left the spiritual realm without its proper provision.

"It is the presence of this strength, this spiritual strength, that is the secret of the moral progress of humanity. We are stronger in the material realm because we have learned—I say it reverently here—it is God. We are stronger in the spiritual realm also, just as we know here it is God. We are stronger when we know how to take the strength and weaker when we try to live our life without it.

"This spiritual strength is the secret of the victories which individual men have wrought for themselves in the history of the world. There is no phenomenon in human life which has had more effect on the human race or has wrought more changes in the human race than that which the theologians call conversion. Yet metaphysicians and scientists scarcely notice it. What turned Moses into a statesman? A power not himself. It was the power of God resting within him and keeping him that made this passionate man a meek man; that made that shepherd king whose nature was so passionate and whose culminating sin was one of bloodshed and lust one of the greatest singers of the world.

Source of Christ's Power.

"What was it that made Christ the power that He was on earth—that He could put His finger on the eye of the blind and make them see, touch the ear of the deaf and make them hear, and stand at the side of the grave and restore the dead to life? He has told us, 'The Father that dwelleth within Me. He has done the work,' and He has added 'greater works than these ye shall do.'

"Run down the history of the human race from Moses to John B. Gough—a man who was struggling with temptation, a temptation that was too strong for him until he reached up and took hold of that invisible hand, and then he was lifted up from the mire and put upon firm ground and made a man by a power not his own. This is the secret of the reformatory movement of the world.

"Gibbon has written a chapter in which he tries to explain the phenomena of the rise of Christianity. He tells us that there came one young man in Palestine, the son of a carpenter, who gathered twelve men about Him. Three years after He is put to death. They go forth and spread abroad His teachings, and three centuries later Rome has adopted Christianity. Here was a body of people who had learned from their Divine leader not only that God is, but how to lay hold of God; not only that God is, but that God is in all human hearts. If you only realize that power, that the men who have gained hold of it will conquer the world, because they will have hold of almightiness. That little body of men conquered the world because they had got hold of almightiness.

"Right across the river you have seen an illustration of it. One man a few years ago started perfectly alone—when Dr. Parkhurst began his attack upon Tammany he was not supported by a single prominent newspaper or a single pulpit. People who to some extent sympathized with him thought he was inexpedient and impolitic. But he had learned this secret—where God is, power is. There is a power in this world which makes for righteousness, and when man reaches forward and uses it, all the political combinations put together are vain and nugatory.

Missions Must Be Maintained.

"If there is a power not ourselves which makes for righteousness, so there is a power which makes for civilization. There are one or two practical applications from that I should like to have you think of. Why should we undertake any foreign mission work? The Hindus have their religion and the Japanese have their religion, the Chinese have their religion and the North American Indians their religion. Why not let them have their religion and we have our religion and go about our business? Why not let this oriental woman continue to grind her meal, and not tell her that there are rivers in Palestine which will grind it for her?

"Because we have the secret of life while they have not, and we have the secret of spiritual life which they have not. If all we had to do was to give them a meeting and tell them that God is spelled Jehovah, and not Buddha, I do not think I should approve very enthusiastically of foreign missions. But if we have found the secret of life, that God has come into every man's life, and that men grow up by the Divine power; if this be true that we have life and they are dead, I cannot feel why men should hesitate to give it to their fellow-men. I can understand that if a tree is barren there is no need of harvesting, but if a peach tree is in blossom it should be harvested and we should send its fruit to the hungry and the needy.

"The power of a Church is the power of men who are beginning to find out how to get hold of God, and the Church has power just in the measure it does know how to get hold of God. 'Ye shall receive power,' says Christ, 'after the Holy Ghost has come upon you.' It is just as if we should say, 'You shall have lights and trolley cars after you have learned the secrets of electricity.' There is a spiritual power; once you have found it you will be invincible.

The Power of the Church.

"I do not like the phrase, although I believe in an institutional Church. But friends of Plymouth Church, an institutional Church, is the idlest thing in the world, if it is not an inspirational Church also, and if we are to do our work this Winter and in the coming Winters, it will not be by our might, by our strength, or by our wisdom, but it will be because we have learned the secret of life.

"I am rather glad it is a rainy Sunday morning, because I can talk almost entirely with the members of Plymouth Church. If I could talk to you alone for a moment, I would say we are not lacking in zeal, we are not lacking in activity, we are not lacking in generosity, when our emotions are stirred, and we are not lacking in brotherly love and fellowship, but are we sure that we have the same kind of power in this Church that there was when those morning prayer meetings were being held, and men and women were rising in their places and asking us for prayer, because they wanted us to take their hands and put them in the hand of Almighty God? That is the power of the Church."

IDEALS AND ACTS AT VARIANCE.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst Defines the Minister's Duty.

At the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst preceded his sermon by announcing a departure from the usual custom.

"Without going into the why and wherefore of the matter," said Dr. Parkhurst, "the officials of the church have decided that the collection to-day should be for the benefit of the missionary work of this church, instead of for the City Church Extension. It will be in that line, anyhow. The work of the unfortunate Church of the Sea and Land has depleted the mission treasury. The collection, then, will be for missions as administered by the Madison Square Church."

Dr. Parkhurst, neither in his prayer nor in his sermon, made any reference to the political situation. His subject was the second of a series on ideals.

"You can't tell from a man's opinions," he said, "what he will do. A man's opinions and actions keep separate house. Brightness is not even third cousin to goodness.

"The consciousness of ideals does not render one capable of living up to them. Your own experience must have shown you the powerlessness of ideals.

"They have not only no lifting power, but are often discouraging. The man who has no high ideals gets along more comfortably with himself and with others than those who have high ideals. The latter worry themselves and others.

"Morality begins with the man, and is not the thing that man is pleased to say 'Amen!' to.

"It is the province of the preacher, not to point out ideals to a man, because that has been done since he was a year and a half old, but to give him power to reach them; to give power, not light."

TO FEED THEIR EMPLOYES CHEAPLY

A Restaurant to be Established by a Large Industrial Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.—The Clark Thread Company, which employs about 4,000 persons in its big mills in this city and Kearny, directly across the Passaic River from each other and connected by private bridges, is taking a new departure, which in a measure will be an experiment in mills of that kind.

The company has rented a two-story building directly opposite the office and within five minutes' walk from the most distant point in the mills. This is being fitted up as a restaurant, to be used exclusively by employes of the mills. The price charged per meal will be the lowest possible and will depend much on the amount of patronage the enterprise receives. The intention of the company is to have the restaurant pay its own expenses and nothing more. Experienced help has been engaged to run it.

It is claimed that if the patronage is good a first-class hot meal will be served for about what it now costs the workers to bring a cold lunch from home.

Claremont Hotel May Be Razed.

The Park Commissioners are considering whether they shall tear down the Claremont Hotel, in Riverside Park, and build a new hotel, in Pompeian style of architecture, to cost about $30,000.

President David H. King of the board said that if the hotel is built it will probably be two stories high, with a roof garden, where meals will be served, but without piazzas. The stables will be at some distance from the hotel, and there will also be accommodation for bicycles.

The old Claremont Hotel was formerly a farmhouse, and in 1885 it was improved and used as a hotel. E. S. Stokes leased it in 1889 for five years, and since his lease expired no new lease has been granted.

Arrived on La Gascogne.

La Gascogne, arriving yesterday, had among her passengers from Havre Mr. and Mrs. A. Forget, Mr. and Mrs. P. Brucato, H. Perceval Dodge, Capt. F. A. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Forbes, C. S. Forbes, J. W. Odell, Henry K. Oliver, Mrs. Wilmerding, and Miss Wilmerding.

DEMOCRATS FULL OF HOPE

Pushing the Campaign in New-Jersey with Renewed Vigor.

THEY ARE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Excellent County Nominations Made by the Party—Trouble Expected in the Home of Griggs.

TRENTON, Oct. 13.—The belief prevails very generally throughout the State that Chancellor McGill will be elected by at least 10,000 plurality, and that Democratic Assemblymen will be elected in many counties that last year went Republican. There has been no estimate made by the Democratic Committee, but a scheme is now under contemplation to have a canvass made the last week of this month. E. F. C. Young, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has been confined to his home on account of illness, and this has had the effect of retarding the work at headquarters.

The nominations have not all been made in the counties, but, so far, the Democrats have been successful in getting strong men on the county tickets. This has been particularly pleasing to the Chancellor, for he counted on having good candidates all through the State, for it would be a help to the candidate for Governor. In Atlantic County, where a Senator is to be elected to succeed Samuel D. Hoffman, the Democrats have nominated Silas F. Osgood of Hammonton. He is a large manufacturer who has never been on a political ticket before. He helped develop Hammonton, and is known to every man and child in the county. Hoffman has been renominated, but there were a number in the Republican Party who were opposed to this, because they scent defeat for Hoffman, who is not as strong now as he was three years ago. He voted for the race track bills, and was the only Republican that did. His vote caused the passage of the bills. He claims that he gave the vote at the solicitation of the Republican leaders. His seat was contested by William Riddle, and the Senate Committee on Elections decided to unseat him. He was given the alternative of voting for the bills or being turned out, and he voted for the bills, claiming that it would be better to make sure of the seat, in view of the coming contest for United States Senator.

There are many in the party who did not appreciate the bad position of Atlantic County, and they have not forgiven him, and he will have all that he can do to get the Republican vote to sustain him. In view of the excellent reputation of the Democratic candidate, Hoffman is in great danger of defeat.

In Cumberland County the Republicans have renominated Edward Stokes, who was President of the Senate. The Democrats will select Constantine Hand in a few days. He is a prominent oyster planter, and the issue in the county is going to be legislation for the oystermen, as there is war between the riparian owners and the Oystermen's Association, which has a membership of about 3,000. Stokes took a conservative course, which the oystermen did not like, and they propose to have a Senator who is familiar with the oyster question, and will make a fight for them. He will have a hard battle, notwithstanding that the county is Republican by a large majority.

In Mercer the Democrats have an unusually strong ticket. Senator W. H. Skirm, who seeks a re-election, is opposed by ex-Sheriff Spofford W. Bergen, who is perhaps the only man in the county that could successfully make a fight against him. He was elected three years ago, and defeated Dr. R. R. Rogers, an old campaigner. Bergen announced that he would not take the nomination, but the convention took no notice of the declination, and now that he has been named he will make a hot fight. He is strong with the farmers, and they are much dissatisfied with the Republican City Hall ring, which forced the nomination of Senator W. H. Skirm. Bergen is supported by three excellent nominees for the Assembly. Gardner H. Cox, formerly President of the Board of Aldermen, represents the city Democrats. Princeton had a Democratic Mayor a few years ago that the place was proud of. August MacDonald represents that part of the county on the ticket, and Freeholder David McGalliard is the farmers' candidate for Assembly. All three men are popular, and have many friends. The Republicans, after an exciting week of factional squabbles, have selected George MacPherson, J. Wiggins Thorn, and Elijah J. Hutchinson. They are three young men, but the two former live in Trenton, and were backed by the City Hall ring, which is unpopular just now.

In Morris County there has been considerable dissatisfaction among the Democrats. It was the bad feeling engendered about the time of the Democratic State Convention. Morris wanted Augustus W. Cutler nominated, and because he was not the delegates came home very much disposed to jump the traces, but the nominations have been made, and the candidates are unusually strong ones. The disaffection is disappearing fast, and Morris stands a good chance of electing a Democratic Senator to succeed Senator Drake, whose term expires.

In Monmouth County there will be an old-fashioned fight, for Monmouth is a Democratic county, but went Republican during the landslides of last year. The Democrats set the Republicans a good, lively pace, for they nominated the strongest ticket ever set up in the county. The nominees are Freeland Ficket, a young lawyer and a son of the famous war Governor, Joel Parker; Holmes W. Murphy, a prominent Methodist, and ex-Judge Alfred Wolling, who was Judge of the County Court for several terms, and was the terror of all evildoers. The Republicans nominated the three men who ran last year. The three men were political accidents. Two of the Assembly nominees, Denise and Snyder, were dragged before the convention to make a speech, and Snyder ruined the prospects of his ticket by accusing his colleagues of dodging votes on important questions, and of making promises that were never fulfilled.

Good nominations have been made in Hudson County, and they are really so good that the Republicans only have a chance of electing one or two of their nominees to the House of Assembly.

In Ocean County the Republican Convention will not be held until next Monday, but the delegates have been elected, and Senator G. G. Smith, who seeks a renomination, will not get it; it will go to Robert Engle, a Beach Haven hotel keeper. The defeat of Smith is attributed to the influence of the American mechanics, who did not like his voting against the Anti-Garb bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Rogers at the request of the Legislative Committee of the American Mechanics.

In Camden the Democrats nominated Charles B. Mann for County Clerk. He is Past Master of Grand Lodge of Masons and a wealthy Philadelphia business man, who lives in a fine home at Merchantville. He has never been a candidate before, but has been a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

There is a lot of trouble right in Candidate Griggs's own home, and it will have its effect on election day. The orders had gone forth that Assemblyman Samuel Bullock should not be renominated and that H. W. Gledhill should go in his place. Bullock was the introducer of the Cheap Bread bill in the Legislature last year. He is a representative of the labor organizations, and he introduced all the labor bills last year. Some of the Republicans did not like him because he wore cotton gloves instead of kid and did not talk grammatically, so he was to be ignored, notwithstanding that he was entitled to a second year. The other three in the Passaic delegation are to come back. Bullock is full of fight, and the workingmen's organizations are with him. It is charged that Hobart gave the orders, and that they will get even with him by cutting Griggs on the Republican ticket. The Republican managers are trying to do everything to fix the matter up.

The Democratic State Committee had a general meeting on Friday afternoon, at headquarters. All the committeemen were present, and the roll of counties showed that work was going on in every county. There were reports made that colonization schemes were being hatched out by the Republican managers, and a secret service will be established to watch all the large cities.

Senator Gray of Delaware and ex-Congressman McAdoo will speak in the State during the next two weeks. There is to be a large meeting in Trenton on Tuesday night, when Attorney General Stockton will speak; a meeting in Camden next week, and Gov. Werts is going to preside at a meeting to be held in Jersey City on the night of Nov. 2. The speakers will be the Attorney General and Allan L. McDermott.

Candidate Griggs will make a rushing campaign in South Jersey next week, beginning at Millville and Bridgeton on Monday, and speaking twice a day in all the counties. While South Jersey is a tier of Republican counties, the State Committee figures that unless he can roll up big majorities in the First and Second Congressional Districts, to offset Hudson's Democratic majority, he will be lost.

SCHOOL CENSUS TO BE TAKEN

The Board of Education Without Funds with Which to Have It Done—It May Extend Children's Lunch Hour.

The Board of Education will take up for solution to-day the question of how to take the school census. The act, which became a law last May, requires the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to have a school census taken this October, and thereafter in every second year; in October, in all towns and cities having a population of 10,000 and upward. This census is to record the names and ages of all children between four and sixteen years old, the number of persons in each town or city between twelve and twenty-one years old that are unable to read or write, the number of children over four and under sixteen who do not attend school because they are obliged to work, and the number of those who are attending other than public schools. The money for the purpose is to be paid by the towns and cities respectively.

A little over a year ago Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, conferred with President Robert Maclay and other members of the Board of Education, and Superintendent Jasper, and suggested that the census should be taken by the teachers, under the supervision of Mr. Jasper.

Mr. Skinner issued a notice from Albany recommending that the teachers be paid not less than $3 for each eight hours' service. This would require an expenditure of $35,000, and there are no funds available for the purpose.

The members of the Board of Education say that the time at the disposal of the teachers is limited, and it is, in fact, impracticable for them to act as census takers. President Maclay, however, is determined that the census shall be taken in some way. He corresponded with the Police Board, Corporation Counsel Scott, and Controller Fitch. What troubles Mr. Maclay, however, is the question of compensation. He remarked that if he were to get men to take the census without knowing where they would get their pay, they might sue him if they did not get it.

Mr. Maclay asked President Roosevelt whether the policemen could not take the census, and the latter replied that there was no provision for action by the board, and it would take many men to do the work.

At the Controller's office it was said that there was no provision for the expenses of the census, but that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment might include the expenses in arrearages.

The Commissioners of Education, at their Wednesday's meeting, will consider the proposition made by Commissioner Strauss, to have the noon recess in public schools extended from 1 o'clock to 1:30 o'clock, and that the closing of the afternoon session take place half an hour later.

President Maclay is in favor of the plan, as it would give children that live at a distance from school time to go home for luncheon.

Several teachers and parents have protested against the proposed change.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS

—William Church Osborne, the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the Twenty-fourth District, is making a strong canvass. The district includes Putnam, Dutchess, and Columbia Counties. It is the home of Gov. Morton. His candidate for the Senate was Col. Archie Rogers of Dutchess, who is a member of his staff. By the manipulations of Speaker Fish and Louis F. Payn the Governor's candidate was turned down and the nomination given to Mr. Payn's man, William C. Daley. Friends of Gov. Morton are still bitter at this cut at the Chief Executive.

—In Farmer Roswell P. Flower's Senatorial district, the Thirty-fifth, which includes the Counties of Jefferson and Lewis, the Grangers and anti-monopolists have united with the Democrats in supporting Leman W. Tyler as the candidate for the Senate. In this district Senator Joseph Mullin, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, is again the candidate of the Republicans. The high tax rate of 3.24 and the cry that Senator Mullin, while Chairman of the Finance Committee, is also the attorney of the Central Railroad, are given prominence in the campaign.

—There was one of the liveliest contests in the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District of any in the State when the Republican Senatorial Convention was held. The district comprises Chenango, Delaware, and Sulliv

STUDY OF MUSIC AT YALE

Largely Increased Attendance and a Greater Number of Courses.

CONCERTS TO BE GIVEN THIS WINTER

Conduct of Students at Chapel Exercises Criticised — More Interest Shown in Debates—Sports.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13.—The School of Music of Yale University has just begun its second year. There is a largely increased attendance, the courses offered are larger than before, and the corps of instructors has been augmented by the addition of Harry B. Jepson of this city, of the class of '93, in the academic department, as instructor in organ playing. The other instructors are retained.

Prof. Samuel S. Sanford of Bridgeport continues with the work of applied music, Horatio W. Parker is the Battell professor of the theory of music, and Herr Isador Troostwyk the instructor in violin playing. The number of pupils in the department of Prof. Parker has increased from twenty-five to sixty in the last year. The increased attendance has created such a demand upon Prof. Parker's time that he is compelled to turn away applicants frequently and to receive only the best talent which applies for admission to the department. Prof. Parker offers six courses, including work in harmony, counterpoint, free and strict composition, orchestration, and history of music.

Any student who now completes four years' study with distinction will be recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Music. Continued study and proficiency in music will result in the acquisition of the degree of Doctor of Music.

The symphony orchestra organized last Winter will be reorganized this year. Rehearsals have already begun. The Directors of the music department have decided to give four concerts this Winter. The usual course of chamber concerts will be given, and they will be greatly enlarged in scope. They will number six, and the Kniesel Quartet will form the basis of the concerts. They will take place Tuesday nights in North Sheffield Hall, beginning about the middle of next month.

The membership of the department of applied music was twenty-two last year; this year there are already over forty students registered in it. All of the pupils of Prof. Sanford have to work with Prof. Parker.

The Faculty of the university has expressed itself as delighted with the result shown in the department of music, and a movement is on foot to allow a certificate of proficiency in music to the graduates of the course. The certificate, which not exactly a diploma, will bear the stamp of the university in case the Faculty decides to issue it.

The pupils of Herr Troostwyk have also increased their number during the present year, and his department of instruction on the violin, which is thought to be the first of its kind in this country, is successful.

The Yale News thus admonishes the seniors who attend chapel:

"It certainly is about time for some men in '96 to appreciate the fact that they are seniors and that they should consequently show a certain amount of dignity in their chapel decorum. So many men now have evidently not grasped the fact that whether or not they care for a religious service, and whether or not they believe in keeping up college customs, they should show at least a moderate amount of respect to both. We have a few specific abuses in mind. The first is that many seniors persist in walking up the front aisle, even after the President has begun to read the morning lesson. This calls much unnecessary disturbance all through the body of the church, and distracts the attention of a few men at least who make a point of following the service. Consideration for others and respect for the Yale Chapel should stop this abuse at once. Our second criticism is in regard to the way some men have of closing in a thickly packed rabble behind the President. This is unquestionably most disrespectful, ungentlemanly, and unjustifiable, and the more the few men who seem to take pleasure in leading in this disturbance appreciate this fact the better it will be for the reputation of the class and of the individuals concerned."

A portrait of President Northrop of the University of Minnesota has been placed in the reading room of Dwight Hall. When President Northrop was a professor at Yale, he suggested the foundation of the Christian Social Union, which in 1883 became the Young Men's Christian Association. The portrait was presented to the association by the Rev. A. Cushing Dill, '80. Hanging under the picture is in a small oak frame in the following: "From the private journal of the Rev. A. Cushing Dill, M. A., Class of 1880: 'A Pleasant talk with Prof. Northrop in regard to forming a Christian association in Yale College, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1878. Constitution recommended Sunday, May 25, 1879. Sunday, June 1, 1879, the social union was formed and the proposed constitution adopted. Sunday, June 15, 1879, Prof. Northrop addressed the Christian Social Union and invited them to a reception to be given the association in the Fall at his home. Sunday, Oct. 5, a very interesting and encouraging meeting of the union at 6:15 P. M. Prof. Northrop led in prayer. Mr. Barbour made an address of welcome. Prof. Knapp spoke finely. Prof. Northrop extended an invitation to the members of the union and to all interested in the Christian welfare of the college to a gathering at his home Wednesday evening, between 7 and 10.'"

Substantial proof of the progress of the undergraduate interest in debating at Yale is shown by the growth and increasing importance of the Yale Union. Early last Summer the society, encouraged by the very evident enthusiasm over last Spring's debate, and by its rapidly increasing membership, felt justified in endeavoring to obtain quarters more suitable for such an organization. The recitation room in Osborn Hall, which had been used as a meeting place, was wholly unfit for the purpose. Permission was obtained from the Corporation to renovate and occupy Calliope Hall, and steps were taken to raise funds for that purpose, with gratifying results. The hall, including the entrance hallway, has been thoroughly cleaned, painted, and frescoed, new shades, gas fixtures, desks, and chairs for the President, Secretary and debator put in, and hung with college views selected from the Yale exhibit at Chicago. Nearly $500 was raised for the present improvements from alumni in Boston, Buffalo, Hartford, and Stamford, Conn. The society expects to broaden the scope of its work during the coming year, relieving the regular debates at intervals with other literary exercises of interest. The entertainment committee is already at work arranging for lectures to be held under the auspices of the union. Applications for membership are steadily coming in, especially from the lower classes. The regular debate with Harvard and Princeton will take place this Winter.

A prize of $25 is offered by The Courant board to the contributor who shall do the best general work before his election. In regard to the manner of working for an editorship, it may be said that three positions on the board are still open to '97. Four editors will be appointed from '98 and one from '99.

The Directors of the Yale gymnasium have decided to establish a new department, in order to meet the needs of those students who require particular treatment in some way. Many of such cases can be cured by proper physical treatment and careful training. For this purpose a medical department has been added. A special room has been fitted up for these cases, and students will not be obliged to leave the building. Dr. Seaver will examine each man as usual and Dr. Anderson will direct the treatment. Several new pieces of apparatus have been added, as follows: The Sayres suspension apparatus, a Swedish ladder, and special appliances for placing the body in a correct position.

The committee appointed by last year's whist team has decided to hold a university tournament in about three or four weeks. It will be open to all members of the university. There probably will be a match with Harvard later in the year, and possibly one with Princeton. Nearly all of last year's team have left college.

The gymnasium authorities have decided to continue basket ball for another year. It is the plan to have a regular college team, which shall represent Yale in matches against other colleges. Several challenges from opposing teams have already been received. Candidates for the team will be selected and coached by Dr. Anderson. The game is a sort of indoor football. The floor of the gymnasium is divided into three sections by lines parallel to the sides, and in the regular game nine men compose a side; six men in the separate division, three from each side. The object of the game is to throw a football into baskets fastened upon the railing of the running track on opposite sides. The ball is put in play by the referee, who throws it between the six men of the centre section, lined up on their respective sides. The men are not allowed to move out of their divisions or to run with the ball, which must be thrown as soon as it is caught, or batted with the hand while still in the air. This goes on until one side has succeeded in throwing the ball into the basket of the opposing side. The game admits of as much team work and skill and passing as lacrosse.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT HARVARD.

Awards by the Faculty—Work of the Church Societies.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 13.—The following 105 undergraduates were the recipients of scholarships at a recent meeting of the Faculty, the amount of the scholarships varying from $400 to $150, and averaging about $250:

Class of '96.—G. H. Chase, H. L. Brown, H. A. Bigelow, P. Capron, F. D. Pollak, W. B. Canon, H. Edwards, S. P. Fay, E. C. Jewell, F. R. Lewis, P. O. Skinner, W. C. Gray, J. Le Bosquet, H. W. Lewis, A. T. Robinson, P. R. Dean, G. N. Lewis, G. W. Matthews, G. H. Spaulding, N. J. Brumbaugh, A. Forsythe, P. E. Sargent, J. Vales, J. P. Warren E. L. Cressy, F. R. Page, H. T. Rich, F. S. Gilkey, J. S. P. Tatlock, A. M. Chase, W. R. Lord, S. P. Delany, C. N. Lathrop.

Class of '97.—R. E. Olds, C. H. Batchelder, A. S. Howard, A. W. Ryder, R. W. Sprague, W. H. Osborne, B. S. Baker, A. A. Bryant, G. M. H. Dorr, S. R. Hayter, L. E. Herrick, F. T. Lewis, H. M. Lydenberg, R. R. Hollister, C. Jenney, E. E. Rice, H. W. Beal, J. L. Fiske, C. W. Hobbs, A. E. King, W. B. Parker, D. Sullivan, C. L. Stebbins, G. Thomas, W. E. Dowty, N. H. Black, L. K. Smith, C. C. Hallenman, H. B. Huntington, H. K. Stanley, M. E. Fenollosa, H. C. Plum, H. B. Jackson, C. M. Weld, F. M. Weld, S. H. Borden.

Class of '98.—F. S. Arnold, C. N. Jackson, C. K. Moore, E. B. Barton, J. L. Boysen, F. P. Garland, H. P. Philbrick, H. H. Roberts, E. A. Starbuck, C. H. Ayres, F. Hendrick, H. S. Packard, R. Pierson, R. Stout, A. L. Carr, L. A. Fales, S. G. Underhill, R. D. Brackett, R. L. Chipman, J. T. Clark, P. F. J. Giernsch, W. H. P. Hatch, L. K. Parkhurst, S. McG. Pierce, B. H. Smith, F. L. Waldo, F. A. Kennedy, W. G. Macintyre, C. E. Brown, L. E. Bristol, J. G. Gulick, G. W. Howland, C. N. King, R. P. Utter, L. L. Whitney, R. D. Fisher.

McGregor, the well-known modeler, is now at work on a new cast for the Fogg Art Museum. The subject is the east end of the Parthenon, including three columns on the front and three on the side. It is to be one-tenth the size of the original Parthenon, and will be the first specimen of its kind. The data furnished for the model are from Mr. Primrose and other students of ancient Greek architecture.

Debating at Harvard is sure to be lively this year. The two big societies have already begun the year's work with enlarged membership, and will work hard to get men who will be capable of maintaining Harvard's record of never having been defeated in debate with any other college. There will be a freshman debating club on the lines of last year's organization. The freshmen wish to reverse the record of the class of '98, whose representatives were defeated by Yale freshmen in debate. At the first meeting, held on Wednesday, sixty freshmen became members. The following officers were elected:

President—H. Talmadge, second; Vice President—H. B. Burlingame; Secretary—C. S. Cook; Treasurer—F. Holt.

The first debate will be on the question, "Resolved, That more class spirit would be beneficial to the best interests of Harvard."

One of the new institutions in the university is the Harvard Historical Society, which was founded last Spring by a few enthusiastic undergraduates, assisted by Dr. Justin Winsor, librarian of the university, and a few interested professors. The object of the society, as set down in the constitution is "to foster among students interest in the historical associations of Harvard and to perpetuate the traditions of her past."

In the first place, an attempt will be made to mark with tablets or otherwise all rooms that have been occupied by distinguished graduates, and all buildings or sites which can claim interesting historical associations with the university. This work will be under the charge of the Memorial Committee.

Another most important branches of the society's work will be a course of lectures to be given after the midyear's, on subjects connected with the history of Harvard. It is designed to make these lectures events of great interest to all Harvard men. President Eliot and John C. Ropes of Boston have already signified their willingness to lecture.

This society numbers at present only fifteen undergraduates, but as many more are shortly to be elected. The honorary list includes many professors. The honorary members do fully as much work as the active undergraduates.

A joint meeting of the religious societies of the college was held Thursday night, to make new students acquainted with the work these societies are doing. The Christian Association, the St. Paul's Club, the Catholic Club, and the Oxford Club, representing the evangelical churches in general, the Episcopal faith, the Methodist and Catholic faiths, are combined under the title of the Student Volunteer Committee. This organization, throwing aside all creeds and sectarian differences, unites in common philanthropical work in Boston. It was to explain the nature of this work that the meeting was held. President Eliot presided and made a brief speech. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Brumner, Professor of Christian Morals; by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Master of Groton School, and by the Rev. Dr. Beach of Cambridge.

UNIQUE GIFT TO PRINCETON.

Busts of European Monarchs—Whig and Cliosophic Initiations.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 13.—Rodman Wanamaker of the class of '86 of Philadelphia has presented the Chancellor Green Library of Princeton University with a unique gift in the shape of a collection of busts of the monarchs of Europe. The collection is now being prepared for exhibition and will soon be placed among the treasures of the university. This collection is the only one of its kind in existence. It was made at Mr. Wanamaker's special order, by the celebrated sculptor, Stanislas Lami, who was awarded the gold medal in the Paris Salon of 1887, and also in the Munich Salon of 1892. The collection is not entirely confined to the crowned heads of Europe, but also includes Bismarck, Carnot, and other well-known persons of rank.

Another recent gift to the library is that of Prof. William B. Scott of the department of geology of Princeton, being a collection of interesting autographs, notably four of Sir Richard Owen, the foremost anatomist and paleographer of his age, and several of the famous Prof. Adam Sedgwick.

Prof. W. G. Howard of the German department has resigned his position in the Princeton Faculty and goes back to his alma mater, Harvard University, to accept a similar position there. The vacancy caused by his resignation will be filled by J. P. Hoskins of the class of '91, Princeton, who has recently returned from Europe, having spent the past four years in Berlin in study. Mr. Hoskins made a specialty of the study of the German language while abroad, taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the conclusion of his course. He will enter upon his duties as instructor at Princeton immediately.

Arrangements have been made to repeat the series of concerts given at Princeton last season by the Kneissel Quartet of the Boston Symphony Company. The students count themselves especially favored in securing these specialists, last year's series of concerts being remembered with great pleasure. Five concerts will be given this year, the dates set being Nov. 11, Dec. 16, Jan. 20, Feb. 24, and March 23. The old chapel will again serve as an auditorium for the concerts, and the students will be admitted at the nominal price of 50 cents per seat.

The joint committee of the American Whig and the Cliosophic Societies completed its labors in connection with the admission of new members on Thursday, and the two new pledges for membership were initiated into the secrets of the two halls on Friday night. The Whig Society was again victorious in securing the greater number of new members, electing eighty-two, the whole Whig to sixty-eight for Clio. This is a smaller number than has usually entered at the annual Fall initiations, and it is now plainly evident that the secret societies no longy play as prominent a part in Princeton life as they did in former years.

Those who chose the Cliosophic Society were:

From the Senior Class—J. B. Bruen, W. Buch, J. C. Coe.

From the Junior Class—F. S. Brennerman, D. M. Craig, A. Mamberger, H. W. Leigh, E. Moore, F. J. Newton, H. N. Russell, E. K. Scott, F. R. Torrence, F. Upsheer.

From the Sophomore Class—W. S. Carter, C. G. Cowell, R. P. M. Davis, W. H. Galarieau, J. C. Landis, M. B. Moorehouse, M. N. Poe, H. Sayles, F. K. Watson.

From the Freshman Class—F. W. Bailey, W. T. M. Beale, T. D. Blair, H. H. Boggs, S. B. Bope, W. H. Boyd, H. G. Butler, R. H. A. Carter, N. M. Carter, W. A. Cleland, J. H. Chidester, H. S. Cory, E. E. Curtis, E. C. Delafield, R. E. Dexter, G. Eggena, J. A. Ely, C. English, E. P. Ekings, H. C. Harmour, C. H. Howe, S. C. Huey, H. F. A. Jackson, E. E. S. Johnson, J. K. Kinney, N. E. Koehler, M. H. Kratz, H. B. Lewis, E. S. Mitchell, J. H. Northrup, E. W. Nicholson, E. T. Newton, H. Z. O'Brien, H. K. B. Ogle, E. E. Perkins, H. B. Patton, A. H. Pierson, W. B. Quackenbush, J. C. Royle, W. M. Schultz, W. W. Stanke, F. W. Stevenson, H. L. Upson, J. M. Vincent, C. H. Valle, and F. Young.

The men who were received into the Whig Society are:

From the Senior Class—T. Y. Wickham, J. C. French, C. A. Wilson, B. A. Mason, C. B. McMullen, G. B. Rives, E. R. Simons, and J. R. Zeigler.

From the Junior Class—W. Henry.

From the Sophomore Class—H. E. Seaver, W. P. Reddington, W. E. Nicely, J. W. Gidley, J. S. Thomas, J. H. Bissell, and Harrison Hall.

From the Freshman Class—W. C. Erdman, Philip Brundage, Richard Webster, N. S. Reeves, C. L. Humphrey, W. P. Dale, C. L. Hamilton, H. B. Martin, J. R. Woodcock, J. H. Bryan, R. E. Dismukes, D. Boyd, H. M. Fair, C. B. Breed, G. B. McKinney, R. P. Elmer, Watson Marshall, Fred Blanchard, Ernest Boeckl, O. G. Brown, H. P. Converse, A. D. Bigler, M. C. J. Wiehle, J. L. Norris, Jr., A. B. Duvall, Jr., E. Armstrong, Jr., J. K. Gordon, J. H. Bawsen, A. H. Rowan, J. M. Richardson, H. H. Twells, Edwin N. Ferris, H. M. Sutor, H. G. Euwer, George J. Russell, E. L. Kendall, Charles J. Hatch, John J. Hallston, M. Voorhes, Howard Logan, W. E. Heron, R. D. Wilson, R. Chipman, George E. Peebles, L. K. Guiler, Harry Street, W. Waldo, C. Y. Freeman, B. C. Perkins, E. D. Lovejoy, J. D. J. Fanshawe, V. D. Miller, S. T. Thomas, R. F. Hackman, Jr., H. F. Mitchell, Charles Herndon, A. S. Weston, Arthur Pomeroy, A. E. Bronson, W. M. D. Halsey, N. B. Fox, J. B. Mackenzie, R. H. Geran, K. G. Chappell, Walter Sidebottom, and D. B. Munger.

Howard C. Brokaw of New-York City has been elected President of the junior class. S. M. Palmer of Philadelphia is the new Vice President, and J. H. Keener of Harrisburg, Penn., is the Secretary and Treasurer.

HARD AT WORK AT CORNELL.

To Settle the Class Rivalries—Statistics About the Women Students.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Work in the various departments of the university is now well under way, and everything points to a particularly prosperous year for young Cornell. The total registration has not been officially announced yet, owing in part to the illness of President Schurman, who has been confined to his house with a bad cold for the past week.

The various classes are now holding meetings preparatory to the annual election of class officers. The contests for class honors are always sharp here, owing to the factions which the fraternities create in each class. The date for the senior election has been set for Oct. 30.

At a recent meeting of the Committee on Undergraduate Contests it was decided to have the supremacy of the freshman or sophomore class settled by three events; a baseball game, track and field athletics, and a football game. The committee which arranged the contests was appointed by the Student Self-Government Council, and consisted of the Dean of the Faculty, Prof. H. S. White; the senior representative in the Student Council, C. R. Gaston; the athletic director of the senior class, E. P. Hinds; the junior representative in the Student Council, M. M. Odell, and the athletic director of the junior class, A. G. Miles. This method of bringing the under classes together proved a success last year, and no rushing was indulged in. It is expected that the results will be the same this year.

At a meeting of the Masque last night, J. G. Sanderson, '97, was elected President for the ensuing year. The minor officers elected were: N. Hutchinson, '97, Vice President; J. F. McGlensey, '96, Manager; Guy Gerndaker, '96, Stage Manager; Myron Upham, '97, Secretary. A committee was appointed to judge the ability of applicants, but the Committee on Plays will be appointed at a later date. The society decided to offer a prize for the best original play, to be written and submitted during the Fall term.

Prof. S. Morse Stephens, head of the department of European history, will deliver a course of six lectures on the French Revolution before the Brooklyn Institute, beginning Nov. 16, and continuing on the succeeding Saturdays.

For the first time in the history of Cornell quite elaborate statistics concerning the women students of the university can now be obtained. This is owing to the desire of Cornell alumnae, on the twentieth anniversary of the opening of Sage College, to give honor to Henry W. Sage, by whose beneficence the college was built. Their desire took the unusual form of a neatly gotten up booklet containing all attainable information concerning the 264 women who had received the bachelor's degree from Cornell University up to June, 1894. Among the interesting topics touched on in the book is that of the relative scholarships of men and women at Cornell. Complete statistics were available only for the classes of '91 and '92. In both classes the women maintained a slightly higher average standing from entrance to graduation, though the men showed more improvement. A large share of the women graduates were found to have entered the profession of teaching. Of the four great women's colleges in America, two—Wellesley and Bryn Mawr—have Cornell women as Presidents, and women college professors may be counted by the dozen among Cornell's alumnae.

THE INTERESTS OF DARTMOUTH.

The Work of the Press Club—The Association of Colleges.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 13.—A Dartmouth Press Club has now been formally organized, and it has before it a plain duty to perform. Matters which it is expected will receive attention at its hands are the revival of the Lecture Association; the securing of newspaper correspondents for the various State papers unrepresented, and the choice of special men to contribute a regular letter to the papers of the various preparatory schools which have alumni in Dartmouth. The business will require faithful work, and with this in view the Press Club feels assured of a long lease of life.

The idea of having substitutes for the Glee and Banjo Clubs is looked upon as a good one. Last year's action on the members of the Glee Club have been very delinquent about attending rehearsals.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Association of Colleges in New-England will be held at Dartmouth College on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 7 and 8, beginning at 4 P. M. on Thursday. This association includes Harvard, Yale, Brown, Williams, Amherst, Dartmouth, Trinity, Wesleyan, Tufts, Boston University, Clark University, Bowdoin, and the University of Vermont. Each college is represented at the annual session by its President and one delegate, and various important matters of collegiate administration are discussed. The meetings are not open to the public.

The gymnasium is to be renovated, a thing which has been needed for a long time, since the building is in very poor condition. There will doubtless be a more rational course of training this Winter than heretofore.

A new medical society has been formed, the Alpha Psi Mu.

There are 135 men in '99, 92 in '98, 106 in '97, and 58 in '96. The whole number of students in Hanover, including medics, is 600.

The rehearsals of the Glee Club commence next week. Director Bruno has some very good music selected, and the programme for this season promises to be of a very entertaining character.

STUDENTS AT RUTGERS.

The Prizes Awarded in the First Sloan Entrance Examination.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 13.—Lieut. Davis has changed the requirements for a first-class marksman in the cadet corps from 125 to 115 out of a possible 150 points. Lieut. Davis was graduated from West Point in 1886, and was assigned to the Twenty-third Infantry, then stationed in Michigan. In 1891, having been graduated from the post-graduate school in Kansas, he rejoined his regiment, in Texas, and in 1893 was assigned to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as Quartermaster, having early in the year been made a First Lieutenant. From that post he was assigned to Rutgers College and took charge Oct. 1.

Reed, '96, whose leg was broken last June while he was playing baseball against the West Ends, has returned to college with the injured limb in as good condition as ever.

Lester Inglis has been elected President of the Glee Club, and the club will give its concert on Nov. 20 at Newark.

The first Sloan entrance examination prize has been awarded to Augustus H. Shearer of Philadelphia, and the second prize to William R. Tart of Neshanic. These prizes were established by William Sloan of New-York. The first prize is $100 cash and a scholarship worth $300, and the second is $50 cash, with a similar scholarship.

At chapel the other day President Scott recommended the students to practice football, and expressed the hope that Rutgers would again win the league pennant.

STEVENS INSTITUTE STUDENTS.

Officers of the Musical Clubs—Non-Fraternity Editors of The Link.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 13.—The musical clubs have all reorganized during the past week, and, from all accounts, the prospects for the coming season seem to be bright. Their Banjo Club met early in the week and elected the following officers: President—H. C. Messimer, '96; Leader—Robert H. Messimer, '97; Secretary and Treasurer—R. M. Hardie, '96. The Glee Club elected E. John Munby, '97, President, and W. A. MacGregor, '96, Leader. The Mandolin Club elected the following officers: President—A. W. Gunnison, '96; Secretary and Treasurer—H. C. Mathey, '97; Leader—George Kolstede. There are four or five vacancies in the Glee Club, and two in both the Banjo and Mandolin Clubs, but, as there are a great many more applicants for positions on the musical clubs than there are vacancies, it is doubtful if the several leaders will experience little difficulty in filling them.

The annual meeting of the Stevens Social Society held on Wednesday resulted in the election of the following officers: President—John B. Kreischer, '96; Vice President—Allen E. Whitman, '96; Secretary—Rossiter Scott, '98; Treasurer—R. C. Post, '98. The President was instructed to appoint a committee to draw up a constitution for the society, and also a Membership Committee. A. E. Whitman, '96; H. C. Messimer, '96, and Kennedy, '98, are on the latter committee. The Secretary of the society is instructed to appoint a committee to draw up a constitution for the society, and also a Membership Committee. A. E. Whitman, '96; H. C. Messimer, '96, and Kennedy, '98, are on the latter committee. It was decided to have the first dance on Tuesday, Nov. 12.

CONDITIONS AT UNION.

Striker Rules Made—Elections of Class Officers.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—At a meeting of the Faculty of Union College recently it was decided that all men now having conditions must remove them at the examination on Dec. 7, or lose their class standing, unless otherwise provided for. All reported "N. Ex." are to pass their examinations this term, unless otherwise provided, or be recorded "Not sustained." This action was taken to prevent the holding over of conditions for two or three years, as has often happened.

The classes have elected the following officers:

Senior Class: President—George J. Dann; Vice President—J. H. Dunham; Secretary—Charles Hunt; Treasurer—George Young; Historian—William H. Hall; Addresser—Charles Vosburg; Grand Marshal—H. U. West; Orator—George E. Pollock; Prophet—Edward P. Foley; Baseball Director—T. W. V. Anthony; Football Director—R. S. Greenman; Ivy Orator—Jeremiah Wood; Ivy Poet—A. B. Vossler; Pipe Orator—G. L. Van Deusen; Poet—D. H. Craver; Toastmaster—Lynn Schofield.

Junior Class: President—A. J. Bookhout; Vice President—J. A. Giles; Secretary—H. H. Brown; Treasurer—E. G. Bowers; Poet—H. R. Furbeck; Toastmaster—U. G. Nulter; Football Manager—P. Canfield; Baseball Manager—R. D. Fuller.

Sophomore Class: President—W. C. L. Yates; Vice President—W. W. Swann; Secretary—E. H. Rodgers; Treasurer—P. B. Yates; Toastmaster—Perley P. Sheehan; Baseball Director—H. A. Crothers; Football Director—T. A. Creighton; Assistant Business Manager of the Concordiensis—H. A. Barbour.

The Musical Association, composed of Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs, is just starting out in its second season of the new management. There is a great deal of talent in '99, and much is expected from the Medical College. If the efficiency of the clubs is sufficiently satisfactory a concert trip will be taken during the Christmas holidays. C. W. Clowe, '96, is manager; Joseph O'Neill, Medical, '97, leader of the Mandolin and Banjo Clubs, while Mr. Frank C. McMahon of Albany will direct the Glee Club.

NEW-YORK CITY COLLEGE.

Marks of the Students for the College Year of 1894-5.

The marks of the students have just been announced for the collegiate year of 1894-5. The event is a most interesting one, and affords the parents of the students a knowledge of the relative standing of their sons. The percentages obtained are termed highest, high, good, and low. The following are the first three students in each section: Graduating Class—Heyman Everett, B., Walter M. Wechsler, and H. C. Crara1; Junior Class—Edward Kasner, H. A. Knox, E. W. Scherr, Jr.; Junior Class (Mechanical)—H. Peyser, A. F. Martin, J. Goodman; Sophomore Class—A. B. Salant, A. Compton, A. Pugliese; Sophomore Class (Mechanical)—H. F. Beltweiser, J. Berger, C. P. Schmid, Jr.; Freshman Class—L. Salant, H. J. Bastine, A. T. Hanson; Freshman Class (Mechanical)—C. B. Burger, P. Max, H. Leventhal; Sub-Freshman Class—E. A. Loew, M. Radin, J. Ermolnecker; Sub-Freshman Class (Mechanical)—L. Vecchio, J. R. Wilcox, O. H. Hurd.

It is apparent that the architect will have but little to do in designing the new building for the City College, as President Alexander T. Webb has directed the heads of the various departments to prepare plans for the situation, seating capacity, and convenience of the rooms which they are to occupy in the future. During the past few weeks officers in the department of mathematics have been surveying the new site and find that 356,121 square feet are contained in it. It is quite probable that Instructor Parmly will design the electric light system, which is to be of the latest pattern. The college officers expect the buildings to be in progress a year from June.

The seniors have elected the following officers: President—Sindelar; Vice President—Franklin; Secretary—Tippe; Treasurer—Strobel; Poet—Schoenfeld; Historian—Knox; Prophet—Ehrhardt, and Editor—Heil.

The Glee Club has again reorganized with the prospect of having excellent voices. Dr. O'Brien will lead.

Chapel speaking was begun last week under the direction of Instructor Hatch.

The recent fraternity initiate are Delta Kappa Epsilon—Forhenbach, '97; Oakes, '98, and Tobey, '97. Theta Delta Chi—Morrison, '97; Heidinger, '97.

Normal College Happenings.

The competitive examination for the position of tutor in mathematics resulted in the appointment of Miss Lavinia G. Simons, a Normal College graduate, obtaining the position. Miss Simons's average was 86 per cent. The examination was a severe one, and the candidates represented the leading colleges in the country. Miss Masie Camenen of Seattle, Washington, received the appointment to a tutorship in French, the result of a competitive examination. To the two vacancies in the training department Misses E. Carrington and W. E. Davidson were appointed.

The formal presentation of the bust of the late Commissioner William Wood will be held next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the chapel.

An "at home" was given by the alumnae last Saturday in the alumnae library. Miss Jessie M. Winterton and Miss Anna MacDonough of the class of '79 poured the tea. The business portion of the meeting resulted in the election of the following officers: President—Mrs. John I. Northrup; Vice President—Mrs. Frank G. Bryson; Recording Secretary—Miss Elsie Earle; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Mabel Witherbee; Treasurer—Mrs. Charles Douglas.

The Philomathean Society will be addressed next Friday by Dr. Merril, the well-known exponent of modern pedagogy. Her subject is "The Child." The whole meeting will be devoted to the subject of "Child study."

St. John's College.

The regular course of lectures in ancient and modern history was begun Wednesday morning by the Rev. Prof. Fr. O'Reilly, S. J.

St. John's Historical Society, the object of which is to promote and raise the standard of historical composition in the college, met Wednesday evening in the society's lecture room. It being the first meeting of the year, the only business transacted was the election of officers for the first term of the session of 1895-6.

The balloting resulted as follows: John T. Delaney, '97, New-York City, President; Maurice Clark, '97, New-York City, Vice President; Robert E. McDonnell, '97, New-York City, Recording Secretary; Thomas J. Calkins, '96, Toledo, Ohio, Corresponding Secretary; James A. Wilson, '97, London, Ontario, Treasurer; John F. Gaynor, Jr., '97, Fayetteville, N. Y., Librarian.

The dramatic association recently held a very stormy meeting, at which the following officers were elected: President—C. W. Sinnott, '96; Vice President—T. J. Calkins, '96; Secretary—R. T. Howard, '98; Treasurer—J. T. Mason, '98.

Teachers College News.

The Teachers College is interested in all phases of educational work, as is shown by the fact that under its auspices a free kindergarten has just been opened in the Parish House of St. Mary's Church, Lawrence Street.

The alumnae of the kindergarten department of the Teachers College have assumed the responsibility of raising the funds necessary for the support of this kindergarten. In the interests of this movement a meeting will be held at the college to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. What the kindergarten can do for the child, the home, and the community will be the theme of the meeting. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, the Rev. L. J. Schwab, President Walter L. Hervey, and Miss Angeline Brooks. Accounts of work accomplished in kindergartens connected with college settlements will be given by Miss Maude E. Hayes, recently of Whittier House, Jersey City, and Miss Gertrude Ged. Noyes, recently of Kingsley House, Pittsburg, Penn.

Student Discussions at Wells.

AURORA, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The Wells College Social Science Club held its first regular meeting of the year Oct. 7. The question of the evening was, "Is it probable that radical social changes will take place soon?" discussed in the affirmative by Miss Aukeney, '97, and in the negative by Miss Roberts, '97. The following persons were elected to membership in the club: Misses Howell, '96; Rossiter, '96; Echols, '96; Swinnerton, '97; Osborne, '98; Hunter, '98; Hareford, '98; Martin, and E. Watkins.

Miss Allen, State Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, gave a short address Wednesday on association aims and methods in colleges.

At a business meeting of the Wells Philharmonic Club Tuesday, the following new members were elected: Misses Rossiter, '96; Soule, '97; Hepburn, '97; L. E. Weber, and Chapman.

Union Theological Seminary.

It was thought by many members of the clergy that the excommunication of the seminary by the Synod would largely decrease the number of students attending. Their fees, however, have not proved true, for the college is in a flourishing condition.

Union claims the only daily prayer meeting conducted by students in the country. The success and power of the meetings have become a moving element in the seminary.

Dr. Gregory of Leipsic, a pupil of Tichendorf, the great philosophist and authority on old manuscripts, lectured last Monday morning on "The Greek Manuscripts of the New Testament" to a large number of students.

The seniors have elected the following officers: President—G. H. Bartlett; Secretary and Treasurer—M. Waltz; Orator—T. Gessler.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM for Italy, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Rhein, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Alsatia, from Philadelphia; at 4 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Havanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haitien, Gonaives, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at *3 PM for Bluefields and Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamers from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship George Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM for Inagua, Port au Paix, Gonaives, and Cape Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for La Plata County (Colombia) direct, per steamship Merida.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Portuguese Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays, from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Pape

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Signs of the Times Which Point to Improving Prices.

BEAR AMMUNITION ABOUT EXHAUSTED

The Kaffir Scare Over—Rate Agreements East and West—The Enormous Crop Waiting Transportation—Iron Industry Booming.

MONDAY—A. M.

Last week's stock market was almost entirely in the hands of the professional trading element, which, until Friday, was inclined to work for lower prices. They assumed their attitude on the ground that a collapse was coming in the Kaffir speculation in London, which would be reflected in lower prices for everything dealt in on that market. The rate situation in the West was also an argument in their favor. The Kaffir settlement on Saturday, however, went through without friction, and on the same day news came that the executive officers of the Western roads had resolved to live in harmony for fifteen months at least. The gold export situation having adjusted itself, these incidents removed the last of the bear arguments, and on Friday and Saturday that interest began covering its outstanding short contracts.

The change in speculative sentiment was pronounced on Saturday, and was reflected in advances in nearly everything on the list, which would have been greater if the Exchange session had run its usual length. But the half holiday, together with the very disagreeable weather, kept many operators away from the Street, and the volume of business was correspondingly small. The settlement of the Western difficulties followed closely on the agreement of the trunk line Presidents in this city, and the combined events must prove gratifying to the holders of railway securities. The Government crop report issued on the 10th inst. shows that the harvest of wheat, corn, and oats this year exceeds the crop of last year by 1,300,000,000 bushels, that it is 1,000,000,000 in excess of the crop of 1893, 800,000,000 in excess of that of 1892, and over 200,000,000 bushels larger than the extraordinary yield of 1891. This means abundant traffic for all the railways, and now that stable and profitable rates are assured, fair returns to the owners of their securities.

Trade reports still continue to show general business to be growing, and bank clearings prove that there has been no falling off in the progress toward recovery. There has been a slight reaction in the iron trade, but in view of the great advances in prices since last Spring, this was to be looked for, and in itself is not an unfavorable sign of the times, as it will tend to keep the trade in a healthful condition. Great activity prevails in the trade, the production being at the rate of 201,414 tons a week, a figure surpassing all previous records. Additional furnaces will soon be in blast, so that it is a certainty that the output will be further increased in the near future.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closing. Oct. 13, '94.
Adams Express	150½	150½	..
Alton & Terre Haute	43	43	38
American Cotton Oil	22¾	22	30½
American Cotton Oil pf	71⅞	71½	75½
*Ann Arbor pf., when iss.	35	35	..
American Express	115⅞	114⅝	..
*American Sugar Refining	110¼	108	83⅝
*Amer. Sugar Refining pf	111½	109½	101½
American Tobacco	98	95¾	100½
A., T. & S. Fé, all in pd.	21⅞	20¾	..
*A., T. & S. Fé pf., when iss.	32¼	32	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅛	1	..
Baltimore & Ohio	62¼	61	75¾
*Bay State Gas	2¼	2⅛	5⅜
Canada Southern	55¼	54⅞	57
Canadian Pacific	61⅞	60⅜	65
Central Pacific	19	18½	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅜	19	19
Chicago Gas	71	69¾	73⅜
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	50	..
Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	100⅛	100⅛	..
Chicago & Northwestern	105½	104¼	102½
Chicago, Burlington & Q'y	86½	84⅜	73⅜
C., C. C. & St. Louis	45⅜	44¼	39
C., C. C. & St. Louis pf.	95	95	..
C., M. & St. Paul	70¾	69¾	61⅜
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	127	126½	120
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	78	75⅞	59⅜
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	62¼	61	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6	5½	8
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39½	36¾	23
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	..
Col., Hock Val. & Tol.	24¾	24	18½
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	64	62	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	145	144½	121¾
Delaware & Hudson	133½	131¼	133⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	170½	167	160¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	53	52½	32½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	8	8	..
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	24⅜	22¾	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6½	6½	..
Ed. El. Ill. of New-York	99	98¾	102
Erie Tel. & Tel.	67	61	55¾
Flint & P. M.	18	18	..
Flint & P. M. pf.	48¼	43	..
General Electric	38⅜	37	37½
Green Bay & W., t. r.	½	½	4¼
Illinois Central	102	102	92¾
Illinois Steel Co.	81	78¾	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19½	19½	..
Iowa Central	10⅝	10	7¼
Iowa Central pf.	36	33½	..
Laclede Gas	28½	27⅝	..
Laclede Gas pf.	85	85	72½
Lake Erie & West	24	23⅜	17¾
Lake Erie & West. pf.	78	77½	71
Lake Shore	150½	150½	135⅜
*L. I. Trac., all in. pd.	19¾	19½	..
Louisville & Nashville	63	63¾	54⅜
L., N. A. & C.	9¾	9¼	..
L., N. A. & C. pf.	28½	26¾	24½
Manhattan Con.	111½	110¾	111¾
*Metropolitan Traction	100⅝	100⅜	..
Mexican Central	13⅝	13	..
Mexican National ctfs.	2	2	..
Michigan Central	101	101	98
Minn. & St. Louis	25⅜	25	..
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60¾	60	..
Minnesota Iron	70½	69¾	..
Missouri Pacific	37⅛	35⅝	28¼
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	17½	17	..
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf.	37½	36¼	21⅝
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	81½	80	..
*National Lead Co.	34½	34	39¼
*National Lead Co. pf.	91¼	91¼	86
National Starch 1st pf.	59	51¼	..
New-Jersey Central	113⅜	111½	110¼
New-York & New-Haven	187	185½	181¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	29½	..
New-York, Lake Erie & Western, 1st ln. pd.	12¼	11½	..
New-York, Sus. & West.	12⅜	12⅛	15½
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	36½	35⅜	43½
Norfolk & Western	38¾	38	8½
North American	5¾	5¼	4¼
Northern Pacific	5	4⅞	4¼
Northern Pacific pf.	19	18¾	18¼
Ontario & Western	19	18¼	16⅜
Oregon Improvement	6¾	6⅜	15
Oregon Railway & Nav.	26	25	23
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	10¾	10½	..
Pacific Mail	31½	30½	16¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	5¾	5½	..
Philadelphia & Reading	21⅝	20¾	18½
Pittsburg & Western pf.	30	30	25½
P., C., C. & St. L.	19¼	18⅝	18½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	58	48½
Pullman Palace Car Co.	172½	172	160
Quicksilver	3	3	..
St. Louis Southwestern	7¼	7⅛	4½
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17¼	16½	9
St. Paul & Duluth	32	31	24
St. Paul & Omaha	43⅝	43	35⅞
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	121¼	121	113
Silver bullion certificates	69½	67⅝	..
Southern Pacific	24⅝	24	19⅝
Southern Railway	13	12⅝	13
Southern Railway pf.	39	37⅝	42
Tennessee Coal & Iron	44½	42¾	18¼
*Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	100	100	..
Texas Pacific	11⅝	11¼	9⅞
Tol., Ann Ar. & N. Mich.	1⅞	1⅝	7½
*Tol., St. L. & Kan. City	9	9	..
Union Pacific	15⅞	14¾	12
Un. Pac., Denver & Gulf	7	6¾	4⅞
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8⅝	8⅜	..
U. S. Cord. pf., all in. pd.	16½	16	..
U. S. Cord. gtd., all in. pd.	33	32⅜	..
United States Rubber	40½	40⅛	39
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94	93
*United States Leather	15⅞	13¾	10⅜
*United States Leather pf.	84⅞	79½	60½
Wabash	9	9	6½
Wabash pf	23⅛	21¼	14
Western Union Telegraph	93¼	92	87⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15⅞	14⅞	12½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	49⅜	47⅞	44⅜

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was slightly more active. Call loans were made at 1@8 per cent., the average being about 2½ per cent. Time money was firmly held. Rates were 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in better demand, but the supply was not large. Rates were at 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house bills and prime four months' single names, 5½@6 per cent. for prime six months', and 6@6½ per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £1,045,647 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 50.63, became 56.97. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 83,863,000f. in gold and 10,286,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was weak until Wednesday, when it grew firm, and remained steady during the rest of the week. The posted rates for sterling were $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86½@$4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@68¾c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68½@68¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $23,561,112, and the exports for the same period $68,624,712. The net exports, therefore, have been $45,063,600. The net exports to date in 1894 were $65,904,111; in 1893, $13,181,122, and in 1892, $51,755,399.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $2,294,625. The banks now hold $14,176,900 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $3,596,200, a decrease in specie of $76,000, a decrease in legal tenders of $3,870,700, a decrease in deposits of $6,608,300, and an increase in circulation of $53,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Oct. 12, '95.	Oct. 5, '95.	Oct. 13, '94.
Loans	$506,606,000	$510,202,200	$500,168,200
Specie	60,861,900	60,937,900	115,601,200
Legal tenders	86,687,800	90,558,500	92,890,900
Net deposits	533,491,200	540,099,800	590,859,100
Circulation	14,307,800	14,253,600	11,553,700

The following shows the relations between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Oct. 12, '95.	Oct. 5, '95.	Oct. 13, '94.
Specie	$60,861,900	$60,937,900	$115,671,200
Legal tenders	86,687,800	90,558,500	92,890,900
Total reserve	$147,549,700	$151,496,400	$208,562,100
Reserve required	133,372,800	135,024,875	147,714,775
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$14,176,900	$16,471,525	$60,847,325

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$14,176,900	1890	$3,155,225
1894	60,847,325	1889	*708,025
1893	35,890,060	1888	10,314,550
1892	539,050	1887	7,260,200
1891	6,639,475	1886	4,618,950

*Deficit.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Bay State Gas 3⅜
Delaware & Hudson 1⅜
Erie Telegraph & Telephone 4
Illinois Central 1
National Starch 1st pf. ¼
St. Paul & Omaha pf. 1¼
Silver bullion 1¼
Union Pacific 1⅛

DECLINED.

Alton & Terre Haute .1
American Cotton Oil .1
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé, when issued .1⅛
Baltimore & Ohio .1⅛
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf. 1½
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. 1¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron 2½
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1¼
Laclede Gas pf. .1
Lake Erie & Western .1⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf. 1½
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf. 1½
National Lead 1¼
National Lead pf. 1¼
New-Jersey Central 1
New-York Central 1⅛
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford 2½
Pittsburg & Western pf. .1
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf. .1
Pullman Car .1
United States Leather .2⅜
United States Leather pf. .3⅜

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn W. & W. 1st 1¼
Clev., L. & Wheel. 1st 1¼
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s .1
E., Exc. & B. S. 1st .1
Int. & G. N. 1st .1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r. .¾
Kan. Pac. 1st Den. .1
Mich. Cent. 5s, 1981 .1
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st 1⅛
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs. 1½
Norf. & West. 1st, M. & D. 2½
Or. Imp. con. .1½
Or. S. L. & U. N. col. tr. 5s .1
Peo. Dec. & Ev. 1st .1
St. P. & Sioux City 1st .1
St. Paul con. 7s .1
Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st, t. r. .3
Tol., A. A. & G. T. 1st, t. r. .1
U. Pac. 1st, 1897 1¼
U. Pac. 1st, 1898 1⅝
U. P., Den. & G. 5s 1¼

DECLINED.

Dal. & Waco 1st .2
Dul. & Iron R. 1st .1
Erie 2d con. 1⅛
Erie 2d con., cfs 1¼
Louis. & Nash. 5s 1⅛
Mo. Pac. con. 1¼
Mo., K. & E. 1st 1⅛
Nash., C. & St. L. con 1¼
Or. Imp. 1st 3½
Reading 1st pf. inc. 1⅜
Reading 4s, unstamped 1½
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm .1
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. 1¼
Tex. Pac. 2d 1¼
U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r. 1⅛
Va. Mid. gen. .1
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r. .2

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

A continued demand for high-grade investment bonds was noticeable all the week. London has again appeared as a factor in the market, it having purchased a number of high-grade bonds here within the last few days. Among its largest purchases were the underlying bonds of the Erie system, all of which have been strong and higher. Erie consolidated 7s have sold as high as 142½, a rise of over 10 per cent. within the last two months. The various issues of the Union Pacific system have been strong and active on the announcement of the names comprising an underwriting syndicate, which has been formed to purchase maturing coupons and thereby hold the system intact, until a plan of reorganization that will be satisfactory to holders of the securities can be formulated. It is needless to say that no reorganization can be promulgated until some action is taken by Congress in regard to the settlement of the debt of the road to the United States, but it is expected that this coming Winter will see the matter taken in hand, and a settlement effected. Kansas Pacific firsts sold as high as 86, a gain of over 3 points for the week, and a gain of over 24 points from the low price they touched this Spring. Texas and Pacific issues have been active but weaker, as have the Oregon Improvement issues, on the announcement that a receiver had been appointed for that company.

Northern Pacific issues have been inactive and fairly steady, despite the legal complications in which the company is now involved. With eight receivers now appointed and two Judges yet to hear from, it looks as if the company would have a pretty hard row to hoe for some time. It is generally believed that Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. will preside over the future destinies of the property in connection with Mr. Hill and the Great Northern Railroad. It is believed that only a question of the guarantee that Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. insist upon receiving from Mr. Hill, now stands in the way of a speedy reorganization. Wilkesbarre and Eastern first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds sold down to 93, which seems a low price for bonds of their description, they being an absolute first mortgage on the most important part of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western system; and it seems that either the second mortgage bonds of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western at 103 are dear, or the Wilkesbarre and Eastern at 93 are selling below their intrinsic worth. St. Louis Terminal 5s, that were brought out by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. at 92½, and interest, sold as high this week as 102¼ and interest, and are in active demand at about this figure.

Traction and gas securities have been active, and a good demand has been noticeable for the higher classes. Steinway 6s sold as high as 108¼ and interest, the highest price yet recorded, and the bonds of the Buffalo, Bridgeport, Rochester, and Columbus systems were in good demand, with practically unchanged quotations. Government bonds were fairly active, although quotations were practically unchanged.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Oct. 10, 1895	£41,728,641	.....
Oct. 11, 1894	36,843,717	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Oct. 10, 1895	78,867,579	£40,553,583
Oct. 11, 1894	75,830,726	49,785,198
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Oct. 10, 1895	31,511,445	13,504,905
Oct. 11, 1894	34,124,475	11,874,825
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Oct. 10, 1895	21,895,000	13,008,000
Oct. 11, 1894	13,955,000	14,857,000
SPAIN.		
Oct. 10, 1895	8,004,000	11,560,000
Oct. 11, 1894	8,004,000	9,658,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Oct. 10, 1895	4,273,000	6,811,000
Oct. 11, 1894	4,069,000	6,785,000
BELGIUM.		
Oct. 10, 1895	2,987,333	1,493,667
Oct. 11, 1894	3,250,667	1,625,333
Total last week	£189,264,098	£95,931,155
Corresponding week in 1894	174,224,384	95,891,333
Week ending Oct. 3	191,998,502	96,809,783
Corresponding week last year	175,120,362	96,388,667

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$10,264,001
Corresponding week 1894	7,565,406
Since Jan. 1, 1895	410,411,987
Corresponding period 1894	341,924,141

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,380,039
Corresponding week 1894	7,158,881
Since Jan. 1, 1895	259,719,581
Corresponding period of 1894	281,840,975

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$162,989
Corresponding week 1894	275,224
Since Jan. 1, 1895	24,933,459
Corresponding period 1894	15,964,886

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$751,545
Corresponding week 1894	781,152
Since Jan. 1, 1895	95,980,870
Corresponding period 1894	111,838,954

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Oct. 12	$638,630,744
Balances for week ending Oct. 12	30,302,611
Clearings for week ending Oct. 5	694,324,799
Balances for week ending Oct. 5	54,563,323
Clearings for week ending Sept. 28	559,687,308
Balances for week ending Sept. 28	37,031,279
Clearings for week ending Sept. 21	615,096,129
Balances for week ending Sept. 21	38,571,694
Clearings for week ending Sept. 14	576,158,300
Balances for week ending Sept. 14	38,057,396
*Clearings for week ending Sept. 7	545,755,856
*Balances for week ending Sept. 7	33,215,851

*Five days.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 12.—The local market generally continues firm. While there are a number of prospective buyers and a corresponding number of probable sellers, the actual trades, as a matter of fact, are exceedingly few. The prices for bank stocks rule much the same, with perhaps a few exceptions; no sales of note have taken place. The list generally gives little or no opportunity for comment.

The local money market is gradually becoming firm. Commercial paper is nominally quoted at 5½@6 per cent., while call loans between banks continue at 3 per cent. Cotton loans are quoted at 6 per cent., as usual.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	45	46
Atlantic	33	..
Blackstone Canal	25	26¼
City	59	..
Commercial	47	48¼
Eagle	55½	56½
Fifth	45	48
First	110	113½
Fourth	110½	..
Globe	94½	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	..	23
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	138½	..
Merchants'	62	..
Mechanics'	53	..
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	43¾	46
National Commerce	44	45½
Old	112½	116
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	23¾	24½
Roger Williams	68	69½
Second	..	128
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	42	46

PAWTUCKET.

Pacific	67	..
Slater	157	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	40
Union	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	260	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	183	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	137½	138
Providence & Springfield	89	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	249	..
Providence, Warren & B.	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	215	221
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	84	..
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	117	120
Nicholson File	55	62
National & Prov. Wors. pf.	90½	..
National & Providence Wors. 6s	100	105
Paw. Hair Cloth	*40	..
R. I. Perkins H.-S.	*89	95
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.	*95	98½

INSURANCE.

Equitable	49	50
Merchants'	49	..
Prov. Washington	48	50

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	84	85
Providence Gas	85	..
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	95	100
R. I. Elect. Protect	115	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	..	70
Prov. & Stonington Steamship	149	..

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12.—The stockholders of the Citizens' Traction Company this week voted to lease the entire property and franchises to the Fort Pitt Traction Company for a period of 950 years. The lessee guarantees 6 per cent. per annum on the $3,000,000 capital stock of Citizens', and allows the latter $1,500 per year for clerk hire. In addition it agrees to pay a floating debt of $175,000, and at maturity a general bonded debt of $1,500,000, and mortgages on real estate aggregating $120,000. This action caused a slight rally in the market for traction stocks, as it is thought to assure the final consolidation of five other systems. There was a slight reaction when the meeting called for Wednesday to close up the deal was postponed, but on the announcement that arrangements had been made to hold a meeting in Philadelphia next Wednesday, at which Messrs. Widener, Elkins, Magee, and Whitney will be present, a steadier tone prevailed. It is estimated that the syndicate will expend $2,000,000 in changing the cable system on Citizens', Central, and Pittsburg lines to the electric system, and that this amount will be raised by an assessment on the common stock of the Consolidated Traction Company, which will be the property of the members of the underwriting syndicate, composed of New-York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg capitalists. There was not much doing in the remainder of the market, although Philadelphia Gas ruled temporarily firmer on the statement that the company had purchased 3,000 acres of gas territory in the new West Virginia field, on which are three large producing wells. Traction bonds and National bank shares were in good demand, and in some instances prices scored material gains. Money is steady and unchanged at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	..	7⅞
Philadelphia Company	15¼	15⅝
Wheeling Gas	..	18
Central Traction	27	27¾
Citizens' Traction	..	58¾
Pleasant Valley	..	22
Pittsburg & Birmingham	15⅞	16¾
Duquesne Traction	..	35⅝
Pitts., Allegheny & Manchester	..	40

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—Local securities were, as a rule, strong, and the majority of the changes in quotations were toward higher values. Sales of Troy City Railway were made at 87½, and the closing price was 1 per cent. higher for both the bid and asked prices. The opening of the Green Island and Cohoes Electric Road will, it is believed, increase the earnings of the Troy City Railway. New-York Air Brake is down 1 per cent. The weakness of this stock cannot be explained. The earnings of the company continue to show enormous gains. During the month of September the net sales amounted to $41,299.62, compared with $18,295.78 in the same period last year. For the months of June, July, August, and September the net sales were $147,035.08, compared with $49,740.46 last year. The bond market was strong, due to the limited amount of offerings. Steinway Electric 6 per cent. bonds are higher, at 108 bid, and Westchester Electric 5s are 1 per cent. higher, at 102½ bid and 103½ asked. The articles recently printed attacking the Union Railway Company are regarded as nonsensical by the insiders.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1980	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	95
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	115	125
Albany Railroad stock	100	135
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	107¼	..
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	10½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	125	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	63½	67½
Commercial Insurance Company	108	..
†Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37½
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	38	39
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	35	40
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	117½
New-York Air-Brake Company	9	10
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	57	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
‡Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	109	..
‡Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	102½	103½
‡Westcott Express Company	20	25
‡Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manfac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	127	128½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	114	115
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	87½	88
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..
Walter A. Wood Co.	..	52

*And accrued interest. †Ex dividend. ‡Nominal.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The rate of discount for three months' bills during the last week was ¾ per cent. and for thirty-day bills ½ per cent. The inflow of gold has materially diminished, and much has been withdrawn. Silver buying was speculative, in expectation of the demands in connection with the remittance of the Japanese indemnity.

At the Stock Exchange the sharp fall in mining securities influenced the markets all around. American railroad securities showed no improvement in prices, but the market was steady. Louisville and Nashville and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred fell 1; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific debentures, Norfolk and Western, Missouri Pacific, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ordinary, and Denver A's, each ½, and Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande common, and do preferred, each ¼. Union Pacific was up 1 and Illinois Central ¼.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—A majority of the bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Coal and Iron Company having been deposited with the Reorganization Committee, M. L. Scudder, Chairman, notice is hereby given that the time for depositing bonds with the Central Trust Company without penalty is extended until Nov. 1, after which date there will be a penalty of $10 per bond.

THE STRABO HAD NO BILL OF HEALTH

Her Captain Could Not Find Our Consul at Santos and Left Without One.

The Lamport & Holt steamship Strabo arrived yesterday from Santos, Victoria, and St. Lucia, and was detained at Quarantine by Health Officer Doty because the Captain failed to produce a bill of health from Santos. In explanation, Capt. Jardine says that when his vessel was ready for sea he applied at the United States Consulate in Santos for the usual bill of health, but, owing to the absence of the United States Consul, the clerk of the Consulate refused to issue one, as he had been instructed by the Consul to sign no documents in his absence. The Consul had been absent for three days, and nothing could be learned as to when he would return. Capt. Jardine then applied to the British Consul, who issued a bill of health.

On the advice of his agents, Capt. Jardine procured an indorsement of the leading American merchants at Santos, stating the facts of the case, and proceeded on his voyage. The laws of the State of New-York, as well as the Federal law, require that masters of vessels shall bring bills of health, and the latter law places a penalty on the vessel of a fine of $5,000 for failure to do this.

After investigation the Health Officer learned that the Captain's statement concerning the absence of the United States Consul was corroborated by the master of the steamer Capua, which arrived several days ago, and that the bill of health of that vessel, issued two days after the sailing of the Strabo, was clean. The Strabo was released.

Financial.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.

A majority of the bonds having been deposited with the committee, notice is hereby given that the time for depositing bonds without penalty is extended to November 1st, 1895.

Deposit of bonds subsequent to the above date will be subject to a penalty of ten dollars per bond.

DEPOSITORY, The Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., New-York.

M. L. SCUDDER, Chairman;
HENRY B. ELY,
GEORGE SHERMAN, } Committee.

BANK OF AMERICA STOCK.
NATIONAL B'K OF COMMERCE STOCK.
TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL B'K STOCK.
AMER. EX. NATIONAL BANK STOCK.
KNICKERBOCKER, UNION, FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO. STOCKS.
BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
8 BROAD ST.

MORTGAGES WANTED AT 4½ PER CENT. INTEREST ON FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE FOR TRUST BONDS; NO COMMISSION

REALTY SALES TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day, to be had at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, George C. Holt, referee, 408 Central Park West, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 20.11 by 100, five-story brownstone flat, and the right, title, &c., of Ella C. Osborn to strip of land, 8 by 100, adjoining to north. Due on judgment, $3,000.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles C. Sanders, referee, 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 50.6 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $1,380.

At the Town Hall, New-Rochelle, 11 A. M.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Robert L. Wensley, referee, Sickles estate, as follows: Fifty-three plots on North and Spring Streets, Lockwood and Sickles Avenues; also, two plots at North Street and Colligni Avenue; also, plot of 2 9-10 acres on Peters Road, opposite the homestead; also, 112 4-10 acres, including the homestead, adjoining Rochelle Park.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar for October term.

101—Leverich vs. Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company. 7—Williams vs. Colorotype Company. 10—Breitner vs. Field. 11—Sherry vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company. 15—Thomas vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 15—Columbian National Bank of Boston vs. Cheever. 16—Lapham vs. Noble. 17—Pencook vs. Yale and Town Manufacturing Company. 18—Fitzpatrick vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 20—Dillon vs. Mackay. 21—First National Bank of New-Haven vs. Curtel. 22—Clinton Bank vs. Speath. 24—Arnold vs. Haggard. 27—Egan vs. Arrow Shipping Company. 28—City National Bank of Dallas, Texas, vs. Hall Self-Feeding Cotton Gin Company. 29—Andrews vs. Oil Well Supply Company. 33—Redmond vs. Scott. 46—Price vs. Panama Railroad Company. 48—Weiss Malting and Elevated Company vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 50—Ormsby vs. Tracy. 51—Mitchell vs. International and Great Northern Railroad. 52—United States vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 53—Gray vs. James. 57—Girardt vs. Zimmerman. 60—Symon vs. Koster. 68—Dobson vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 68—United States vs. Selgas. 69—Same vs. Garcia. 70—Bennett vs. Walsh. 71—Singleton vs. Scharf. 72—United States vs. North American Commercial Company. 76—Wardwell vs. Mack. 78—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. H. H. Warner Company. 87—Steamship Rossmore vs. Goldsmith. 88—Barrett vs. Rowell. 89—Root vs. Press Publishing Company. 91—Hynes vs. Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 92—Birckhard vs. Weeks. 100—Gunn vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 102—Baxter vs. same. 103—McCabe vs. same. 105—Montgomery vs. New-York Belting and Packing Company. 107—Hones vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 111—First National Bank of Morristown, N. J., vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 112—Merchants' National Bank of Newton, N. J., vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

70—Shaw vs. Bryant. 119—Fennessy vs. Ross. 87—Moser vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 82—Schwarz vs. same. 90—Leyersohn vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 103—Percival vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 94—Fox vs. Rural Home Company. 114—Hardon vs. Dudley Electric Company. 116—Berg vs. Parsons.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Franzreb vs. Nelson. 2—Goldman vs. Junge. 3—Goldman vs. Ullman. 4—Pence vs. Koch.

Class IV.—5—Boyle vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Company. 6—Steele vs. Steele. 7—Johnson vs. Johnson. 8—Folger vs. Judson.

Class VII.—9—Canary vs. Whitehouse. 9½—Helleigrim vs. Hollender. 10—Goodwin vs. Harris. 11—Townsend vs. Maxwell. 12—Leonard vs. Rotschield.

Class VIII.—13—Manhattan Railway Company vs. O'Sullivan. 14—Manhattan News Agency vs. Consolidated Telegraph and News Company. 15—Kiernan News Agency vs. Hughes. 16—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 17—Coudert vs. Hecker. 18—People vs. Kerrigan. 19—People, &c., vs. Kelly. 20—People, &c., vs. Waldman. 21—People, &c., vs. Harrison. 22—Verner vs. Knauth. 23—Zimmer vs. Chew. 24—Matter of Peekamoose Fishing Club. 25—Muller vs. Masche. 26—Elkins vs. Silverman. 27—Blunt vs. Walsh. 28—Jones vs. Schell. 29—Ralph Industrial Manufacturing Company. 30—Brett vs. Monmouth Iron Works. 31—Rubenstein vs. Klein. 32—People ex rel. Reyson vs. Da Silva vs. Melliss. 34—Lyons vs. United Brotherhood of Carpenters. 35—Matter of Charles. 36—Youmans vs. Stapleton. 37—First National Bank of Hazleton vs. Nesbitt Fruit Cutting Company. 38—Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway vs. Graham. 39—American Grocery Company vs. Flavell. 40—Wuensch vs. Morning Journal Association. 41—Weil vs. Bell. 42—Bennett vs. Reid. 43—Zeltner vs. Brooke. 44—Matter of J. S. Conover Company. 45—Goode vs. Browne. 46—Straub vs. Reilly. 47—Matter of Girsch Lithographing Company. 48—Fossette vs. Matter of Hume. 49—Same vs. Same. 50—People, &c., vs. Kiernan. 51—Lowe vs. Schroeder. 52—Bernheim vs. Levy. 53—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Bischof. 54—Southern Boulevard Railroad Company vs. People's Traction Company. 55—Matter of Keiley. 56—Muxlon vs. Jackson. 57—Healey vs. Healey. 58—Ferretti vs. Coogan. 59—People, &c., vs. Pauritsch. 60—Neususcher vs. Ayoos.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrers.—236—The Mayor, &c., vs. Bannon. 287—Watson vs. Conner. 294—Roeber vs. New-York Security Company. 295—Patrick vs. Underwood. 299—Gans vs. Williams. 301—Wood vs. Roblee. 302—Horton vs. Kroeger.

Law and Fact.—2382—Millard vs. Steers. 1534—Credesco vs. Oppenheim. 2418—Iron Mold Chemical Company vs. Mortissey. 2026—Lord vs. Lord. 2802—Wellgartner vs. Watt. 2421—Boehm vs. Shea. 1402—Einstein vs. Buffalo General Electric Company. 2172—Pyrogravure Company vs. Stahr. 2658—Mihank vs. Weston. 476—Wilmerding vs. Bernstein. 2310—Schwartzer vs. Jaeger. 3063—Norton vs. Slattery. 3069 Maher vs. Garry. 3071—Milbank vs. American Surety Company. 995—Kyl vs. Rhodes. 2210—Earle vs. Gorham Manufacturing Company. 2252—Nathing vs. Johnson. 2164—Central National Bank vs. August. 2207—Fifth Avenue Bank vs. August. 2418—Nereshelmer vs. Hansen. 2284—Central National Bank vs. August. 2405—Barnett vs. Bischoff. 1078—Margolis vs. Sherry. 360—Abegg vs. Rosenthal. 733—Oil City Tube Company vs. Ranson. 2626—Hermance vs. Kelly. 1356—James vs. Ninth National Bank. 587—Goldsmith vs. Boynton. 77—Moss vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 1885—Blumenthal vs. Michael. 1941—Rycroft vs. Strauss. 1949—Smith vs. Langer. 1993—Watkins vs. The Mayor, &c. 10—Overton vs. Dow. 2162—Abyssinian Baptist Church vs. Southern New-York Baptist Association. 2096—Windmuller vs. Greacen. 2196—Jones vs. Leary. 2199—Vell vs. Seale. 2197—McShane vs. Holahan. 1973—Empire City Subway Company vs. Columbus Avenue Railroad Company. 737—Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. Trisderfer.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Oct. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

3433—Franklin National Bank vs. Newcombe. 3524—Knight vs. Pelham Heights Company. 6487—Hand vs. Dunning. 1958½—Ramsey vs. Thuyetus. 1423—Kuhner vs. Union Railway Company. 2830—Gaffney vs. Butler. 6358—Campbell vs. Sexton. 6586—Murphy vs. Totten. 8504—Rosenheim vs. Gallinger. 3548—Waters vs. Taylor. 3332—Gibbons vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3406—Thurber, Whyland & Co. vs. Hevenor. 1805—Valentin vs. Healey. 3458—Kaplan vs. Levy. 2282—Layman vs. John Anderson Company. 3503—Gates vs. Turner. 3530—La Petra vs. Parr.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 21.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

80—Steinback vs. Diepenbrock. 19—Kromecke vs. Blume. 48—Zimmerman vs. Gerang. 49—Same vs. same. 104—Hecht vs. Hecht. 107—Kendall vs. Ganby. 112—Picciulo vs. Alvino. 113—Hofferberth vs. Myrta. 124—Same vs. same. 116—Brunelle vs. Hudson River Bank. 117—Jones vs. Maxwell. 121—Sickles vs. McLean. 122—Same vs. Buchman. 123—Same vs. same. 100—Zeit vs. Richter. 1—Homans vs. Dounce. 20—Amberg vs. Rossi. 76—Campbell vs. Campbell. 115—Smith vs. H. V. Door Manufacturing Company. 129—Drennan vs. The Mayor, &c. 63—Boyd vs. Boyd. 15—Rokenroth vs. Egan. 82—Baun vs. Morris. 96—Rauniheim vs. Steinberg.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Gliegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

8—Recar vs. Bailey. 7—Shea vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 10—McNulty vs. same. 11—Dorr vs. Brandt. 12—Brown vs. Longstaff. 14—Raymond vs. Hogan.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Calendar clear.

1698—Creamer vs. Mitchell. 1523—Russell vs. The Mayor, &c. 1572—Fry vs. Hogg. 1109—Cusick vs. Klotz. 1495—Dayes vs. Dayton. 1473—Swallow vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1566—Murphy vs. Judson. 3193—Judson vs. Murphy. 1608—Hawes vs. Dubbs. 670—Long vs. Butler. 44—Will of Simon Stevens. 5103—Dwight vs. Cornish. 1082—Doyle vs. Egan. 2935—White vs. Hanfsturter. 649—Fowler vs. Roome. 1018—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1640—Trill vs. New-York Breweries Company. 827—Baltimore United Oil Company vs. National Park Bank. 1550—Mahoney vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1455—Schreiner vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 3179—Proudman vs. Ryan. 1371—Paine vs. Johnson. 780—Wynn vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1012—Reaslip vs. Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1642—Littlejohn vs. Shaw. 1551—Wendell vs. Horchheimer. 1542—Bourke vs. Wertheimer. 1464—McCune vs. Gallagher. 1055—Nekarda vs. Corsaril. 712—Lahn vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrer.—379—Bradley vs. Byrne. 376—Rolden vs. Power.

Law and Fact.—515—Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company vs. De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company. 452—Wells vs. Piggi. 541—Levin vs. Levin. 558—John vs. John. 570—Abrahams vs. Abrahams. 573—Strauss vs. Strauss.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

163—Remsen vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 161—Strube vs. same. 188—Hoffman vs. same. 193—Naher vs. same. 519—Jencks vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 841—Zwefel vs. Schlichwein. 918—Viel vs. Lynch. 1564—Shields vs. Robbins. 1356—Horken vs. Gardner.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

971—Siefke vs. Siefke. 742—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 392—Riley vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1458—Davis vs. Union Railway Company. 775—Mulley vs. New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung. 851—Curtis vs. O'Donnell. 948—Hayes vs. Mestines. 988—Hirsch vs. Swarzschild & Sulzberger Company. 1892—Kaplan vs. United Dressed Beef Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1434—Balto vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 790—Bates vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 774—Levinson vs. Bagat.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1162.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Bernardo Foglio. 2—Michael McGowan. 3—Michael Considine.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and Miller for the People.

1—Andrew Erickson. 2—Charles W. Barring and H. Oliver Goldsmith. 3—Leo Cohen et al. 4—Michael Fallon and Orrin A. Fogg. 5—Frederick P. Hall. 6—David Lewis. 7—Peter Spoto. 8—Walter S. Langerman. 9—James McDermott. 10—Daniel Hogan. 11—Edward Nugent. 12—James Ryan. 13—Abraham Rozkowski. 14—John B. Vance. 15—Edward Eden. 16—Frederick Richter. 17—James Potter. 18—Lawrence Wagner. 19—James Rogers. 20—Charles Pfeiffer. 21—William Gleason and Patrick Kearney.

Pleaded guilty.—Michael F. N. Burke. 2—Arthur W. Hernandez. 3—Patrick Devlin. 4—John Cassidy. 5—William Broderick. 6—Joseph Rosenberg and Fanny Rosenberg. 7—William Schlesinger (3) and Moses Schlesinger. 8—Hattie Gilmore and Emil Multerer. 9—Frank E. Ostrander, (3.) 10—John Moran et al. 11—John K. Van Ness, (3.) 12—Mendel Yann. 13—Otto Andres. 14—Domenico Ferraro. 15—Michael Bischoff. 16—James Grant and Benjamin Van Arsdale. 17—John Coleman. 18—John Connors. 19—Goodrich Cunliffe. 20—Lena Ers and Franz Ers. 21—Isidor Goodman and Nathan Turner. 22—Herman Relck. 23—John Keenan. 24—Philip Ryan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for the People.

1—Morris Schoenholz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Max Hirsch. 2—Harry Williams. 3—David Roll. 4—Christiana Porta. 5—Abraham Rosenbamm. 6—Giovanni Bianco. 7—Joseph Morris. 8—Thomas F. Gahy. 9—Frederick B. Fenrick. 10—Henry Schiebel, William H. Swartout, and George Schiebel. 11—George Miller. 12—Charles Cregan. 13—Harry Lea. 14—Timothy Abbott. 15—Edward Siegel. 16—Otto Anderson. 17—Rose Braham and Alfred Zimmerman. 18—Martin Nagel. 19—Frank Downey. 20—Michael McMyler. 21—Richard Leslie. 22—Joseph Cament. 23—William B. Kelly. 24—David Morrison. 25—Simon Calmaman and Martin Hirst. 26—John Ernest. 27—John Corrigan. 28—Valentine Bachman. 29—Rosie Bachman. 30—John J. Kelly. 31—Edward Meyer. 32—Terence McManus. 33—Henry Treutler. 34—Frank B. Genty. 35—John Magee. 36—Joseph Cuddihy. 37—William Delaney. 38—Charles Weiner. 39—George A. Wolff. 40—Stephen Lunewsky. 41—Patrick Brady. 42—John Shalley. 43—William Moore. 44—Patrick Connolly. 45—Elizabeth Hartell, (3.)

COURT NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

New notes of issue for the November term must be filed in all cases on or before Saturday, Oct. 26, 1895, with date of appeal and the name of the Judge who tried the case. The new note of issue must further state whether appeal from order or judgment, and must be accompanied by three printed copies of the case upon appeal if the appeal is from a judgment, or the same will not be placed upon the calendar. Unless printed cases or bills of exceptions will be received by the Clerk of the General Term unless it appears upon its face that it has been duly settled and ordered on file by the Judge or referee who tried the cause, and filed pursuant to such order. By order of the Court. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

Referee Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Reeber vs. Coogan—Richard L. Sweezy.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Gliegerich, J.—Hugo Munzer vs. Max May—Daniel Hanley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Ida Marie Lemaire vs. Elisee Victor Lemaire—Nicholas Biddle.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J. 2935—Mowbray vs. Ratner. 11874—Carney vs. Spencer. 1800—McFarland vs. Anglim et al. 1196, 1197 1198—Petterson vs. Anglim et al. 2254—Betchley vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2253—Schenck vs. McGrath. 2276—Morse vs. County of Kings. 892—Draeff vs. Francis. 311—Hassell vs. Union Publishing Company. 1825—Meehan vs. Sturgis. 1262, 1263—Thompson vs. South Brooklyn Ferry Company. 2262—Concanen vs. Newtown Railroad. 983—Harper vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 1089—Rasel vs. Pry 1076—Pomeranz vs. Ely. 222—Mahler vs. Woolsey. 511, 513—Wooley (N. D. 15) vs. Fox. 1295—Wyckoff vs. Pitchett. 1898—Huber vs. Grauer. 1078—Kapff vs. Gottschalk. 771—Bertsche vs. Walsh. 2346—Connors vs. May. 1122—Burckett vs. Olin. 1894—Smalley vs. Fulton Bank. 2500—Stegman (N. D. 16) vs. Hollingsworth. 2510—Murray vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 235—McNulty vs. Phelps. 1154—Well vs. Green. 1125—Ault vs. Fraternal Societies Union. 590—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 1434—Christie vs. Mail and Express. 1485—Jones vs. Mail and Express. 764—Leibinger & Oehm Brewing Company vs. Ernst. 947—Adcock vs. Long Island Railroad. 1228—Geifel vs. Steinway Railway Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J. 39—New-Utrecht Improvement Company vs. Adams, Treasurer. 41—The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company vs. The City of Brooklyn. 108—Dickieson vs. Jones. 110—Levison vs. Levison. 111—The Emigrant Mission and Lutheran Synod, &c., vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 112—Johnson vs. Henderson. 118—Van Horn vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 114—Beck vs. same. 115—Dobbin vs. Dalton. 116—McAuliffe vs. Seaside Athletic Club. 123—Franklin vs. Espinoza. 124—Noble vs. Brush. 125—Chaupion et al. vs. Recknagel. 126—Kelly vs. Beard. 128—Ames et al. vs. Brooklyn Fairgrounds Company. 129—Poppey vs. Kings County Hygienic Ice Company. 130—Fearn vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 131—Chichester vs. same. 132—Fearns vs. same. 133—Ray vs. Hamilton.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J. Part II.—Clement, J.

1000—Faustich, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1221—Traynor vs. Murtaugh et al. 1338—Daly vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1340—Bride vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1331—Campbell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 962—McGovern vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1396—Ruddy, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1410—Manning vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1360—Nichols vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 757—Healy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1383—Spicer vs. Martin. 2776—Magner et al. vs. Stapleton et al., administrators, &c. 2777—Corish vs. Stapleton et al., administrators, &c. 761, 922—Doscher vs. City of Brooklyn. 1419—Troop, infant, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1061—Wassmer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1327—Adams vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1346—Kichell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1263—Grismer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1353—Neary vs. See et al. 1355—Lotterer vs. Eller. 1406—Johanson vs. Brooklyn Heights Road. 1397—Thompson vs. Daunt et al. 1415—Diamond vs. Brilliant. 2775—Leamano, infant, &c., vs. Gardner. 2778—York, infant, &c., vs. Wissel. 816—Bartels vs. Bennett. 776—Ericsson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1225—Keating vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1910—Zboynski vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1264—Price vs. Seebeck et al. 665—Dight, infant, vs. Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1003—Gilmore vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1420.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J.

330—Nelson vs. Beckman. 337—Bushnell vs. Weber. 339—Pack vs. City of Brooklyn et al. 356—Strahan, infant, vs. Brown, infant, &c. 362—Chisholm vs. Chisholm. 366—Gulick vs. Levison et al.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Henry Hosey, Philip Cloke, Anton Schmidt, Sophia Fuchs, James Kilano, Anna Figgeler, Mary L. De Witt, Herman Winter, William Fox, and Sophia L. Kinman.

The accounting in the estate of John H. Prentice. Motion.

Contested calendar at 10:30: 36—Accounting of James W. Page.

FLORIDA'S ORANGE GROVES STILL LIVE

The Yield Even This Year Will Be by No Means Inconsiderable.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

No reliable estimate of the number of boxes of oranges Florida will produce this year is obtainable. It is certain, however, that the yield will be sufficiently large to surprise those who have had the impression that all the orange groves of the State were destroyed by the freeze last Winter. There are a great many groves on the west coast that were scarcely touched by the frost. They promise to yield well. Already a number of the owners of these groves have sold their crops on the trees for about double the amount per box they have received in previous years. In other parts of the State there will be a great many oranges—more than it was expected immediately after the freeze that there would be.

Comparatively few of the groves have been abandoned. Most of the grove owners have gone to work industriously to save the trees, and it is believed they are succeeding better than they expected. Most of the groves that were killed beyond all hope of recovery were of young trees which had not yet come into bearing. Of the bearing groves, from 3 to 5 per cent. have been abandoned. Those that are being cared for are rapidly coming into progress, and will be bearing fruit within the next two or three years, if next Winter should not be a hard one. We should not be at all surprised if within the next five or six years Florida's orange crop would be fully as large as it was before the freeze.

There does not appear to be much foundation for the report that a great many families are leaving the orange-growing districts. It is true that here and there a family has gone, but there is not, nor has there been, any such emigration as the public has been led to believe there was by some of the statements that have been made in the public prints. It will not be long before the places of those who have gone elsewhere will be filled. In fact, they are being filled already, because faith in the success of the orange industry has not been by any means destroyed. The freeze gave that industry a great set-back. It did not destroy confidence in it. The time is not distant when Florida's orange yield will be far greater than it has ever yet been.

Edison Burned a Thousand Letters.

From The Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 12.

Thomas A. Edison went back to his house in Orange, N. J., last evening. He spent the day very quietly in the office of the Edison Electric Light Company. As he did not have anything in particular on his hands, and wasn't wrestling with any big problem, he just sat around and talked to President William D. Marks and the men. He is a most unassuming man, without any trace of big head, and enjoys a good story with all the heartiness of a boy in college.

He told Prof. Marks more strange and wonderful things than he had come upon in his laboratory work than the professor would have believed if he had heard them from anybody but Edison. Now and then he would flash out with one of his ideas, and Prof. Marks would realize that there was a giant at play in his office.

While, as President of the electric company, Prof. Marks began to dispose of a pile of correspondence, Edison told a story of consideration that few busy men would have for their stenographers.

"I get forty or fifty personal letters a day," said he. "People write to me from all parts of the world—not about my business, but their own. My stenographer was sick for six weeks, and the letters piled up, a couple of thousand of them. I didn't have any time to open them myself—other people's business, you know—so I left them there. By and by the stenographer got well; but just before he came back I took the letters and burned them. He couldn't attempt to go through 1,000 letters, could he?"

Prof. Marks's stenographer was impressed by the thoughtful act, but was also very much shocked.

"Oh, nothing ever came of it," explained the wizard, easily.

The Witness and the Judge.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

In the Supreme Court at Bangor, Wednesday, during the trial of a case, Judge Haskell said to an old man of seventy or upward, who was on the stand: "Keep your voice up, Mr. Witness, please; I cannot hear the last part of your answer." Whereupon the witness beamed upon his Honor and said: "Jedge, I'm a leetle hard o' hearin' myself."

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LARGE LIGHT LOFT.
WINDOWS ON ALL SIDES.
Three elevators, steam heat, electric light, mail chutes, &c.; salesroom or manufactory.
Jackson Building, 31 East 17th St., Union Square.
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Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

MONDAY, October 14th, 1895,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

IN THE TOWN HALL,

Corner Maine and Mechanic Sts., in the

VILLAGE OF NEW-ROCHELLE,

County of Westchester, State of New-York,

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION,

To close the estate of George G. Sickles, deceased, under the direction of

Robert L. Wensley, Esq., Referee.

The Choice & Valuable Properties

CONSISTING OF

53 PLOTS

On North and Spring Streets, Lockwood and Sickles Avenues,

2 PLOTS ON

Corner North St. and Colligni Av.,

and plot containing 2 9-10 acres on

Peters Road, opposite Homestead.

ALSO

112 4-10 Acres

Comprising homestead of the late George G. Sickles, with building thereon, adjoining the well-known

Rochelle Park,

AT

New-Rochelle, New-York,

and about 9 3-10 acres of salt meadow in

The Town of East Chester, County of Westchester.

For book-maps, &c., apply to Hays & Greenbaum, Esqrs., Plaintiff's Attys., 170 Broadway; to Murphy, Lloyd & Boyd, Attys. for Roma M. Meade, 111 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
7 choice and valuable lots,
north side
70TH STREET,
220 feet west of West End Av.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the 3-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling, with brownstone trimmings, and lot,
NO. 126 EAST 107TH STREET.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MENDELSSOHN

GLEE CLUB BUILDING,

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Suites of two and three rooms, with baths, steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent.

For particulars inquire at the office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St., or of janitor.

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APARTMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.—Single or en suite; handsomely furnished, with competent man servant in attendance; breakfast served; references exchanged. 117 East 59th St., near Park Av.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

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Referees' Notices.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—LOUISA ECKART, plaintiff, against WILLIAM OSBORN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the eighteenth day of September, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fourteenth (14th) day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the following described premises, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue,) distant twenty (20) feet south from the southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Central Park West; running thence southerly along the westerly side of Central Park West thirty (30) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with the westerly side of Central Park West thirty (30) feet eleven (11) inches, and thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. And also all the estate, right, title, and interest of Ella C. Osborn, of, in, and to the strip of land immediately adjoining the above described parcel on the north, being three (3) feet in width in front on Central Park West and in the rear and one hundred (100) feet in depth on either side.—Dated September 19th, 1895.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

CHARLES. HENRY BUTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. s23-2aw3wM&Th

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELIZA HUTSON vs. ROBERT HUTSON et al.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 30th day of September, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street distant one hundred and thirty-three feet and four inches easterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the said centre line of said block, sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet to the southerly line of Eighty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly line of Eighty-fourth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 4th, 1895.

CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, Referee.

TAYLOR & PARKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Wall St., New-York City.
o7-2aw3wM&F&o28&31

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH Street.—Supreme Court of New-York, County of New-York.—JOHN J. BELL, plaintiff, against PIETRO LA MARTA and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in the above-entitled action the 20th day of September, 1895, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, at the salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-eight (268) feet westerly from the westerly line of Pleasant Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Pleasant Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence south